

INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY MR. PETER ROSE SHAH M. M. M. IN 1912.

REGD. NO. 2 1922

INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

VOL. XVIII NO. 56—

BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1930.

PRICE ONE ANNA

TO ARREST MAHATMA OR NOT TO ARREST HIM?

Government Of India In A Quandary.

PRICE OF THE 18d. RATIO.

LAND-HOLDERS' RESOLVE.
To Pay Revenue Through Congress Leader.
NAGAR PARKAR TAKES THE LEAD.

NAGAR PARKAR, March 4. In view of various alleged illegal exactions levied by some revenue officials, the land-holders of Pipri village in Nagar Parkar Taluka have decided to pay their land revenue through Mr. Jai Ramdas Doulatram who has been touring in the Taluka for some days. Mr. Jai Ramdas has accordingly forwarded to the treasury of the taluka to-day the amount of assessment so far received by him from Khatedars of the village. There are cases, it is alleged, in this taluka where land-holders paying a revenue of less than one rupee to government are compelled to pay about five rupees to revenue officials.—Free Press.

CONCERN FOR RUSSIA'S SALUTION.

Premier And Leaders Confabulate.

PRAYERS FOR THE SOVIET.

LONDON, March 5. In the Commons, Premier MacDonald replying to Mr. Baldwin said that the orders issued to army, Navy and Air Force made it clear that no compulsion to attend the intercessory prayers for Christians in Russia should be exercised, but both civil and military personnel were free to attend any services voluntarily. Mr. Lloyd George assured Mr. MacDonald that this was not a newspaper agitation for political purposes, as Mr. MacDonald had stated. Because the Free Church leaders had informed Mr. Lloyd George that if Government order was carried out, it would be impossible to get young men of high character to take the position of chaplain of forces.

A COMPROMISE.

Premier MacDonald said he also had received letters from leaders of churches and he believed that the difficulty would be removed as a result of negotiation. Mr. MacDonald assured the House that every attempt would be made to allow full spiritual liberty to members of forces on this occasion. He would be only too glad to adopt Mr. Baldwin's suggestion to discuss the matter with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin.—Reuter

IF LABOUR IS TO PROSPER.

India Must Have All Round Protective Tariff!

MADRAS, March 4. Mr. Percy Rothera, Agent, South Indian Railway, giving evidence before the Railway Panel of the Whitley Commission to-day, said that there was no racial discrimination on the South Indian Railway and Indians and Anglo-Indians all started on the same scale of pay. He was in favour of sickness insurance for workers.

SUFFERING UNIONS.

Mr. Ernest Kirk, President, South Indian Railway Central Labour Union, examined, said that the Union suffered owing to the active opposition of railway officers.

Before the Panel of the Commission presided over by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Gopala Menon giving evidence on behalf of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce said that labour conditions were disorganised in the Presidency. Unless India adopted a protective tariff labour conditions

BENGAL GOVERNOR SUMMONED TO DELHI.

Mahatma's Offer To Meet Viceroy.
CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO START ON WEDNESDAY.

Gandhiji & Abbas Tayabji To Lead The Vanguard.

MAHATMA, March 5. Mahatma Gandhi announced tonight at the time of prayer in his Ashram he would start on foot with the first batch of volunteers early in the morning on 12th instant. He added he would take with him only the male inmates of the Ashram leaving behind women and such men as were quite necessary. Some one suggested to take with him four or five women, but Gandhiji said there would be time enough for women to offer Satyagraha.

It was said that Englishmen would not touch women as far as possible just as Hindus would not kill cows. It would be cowardice for Hindus to keep cows in front of them while going to war. Similarly it would be considered cowardice to keep women with them.

He could see that even children would be killed in the coming struggle, but it would be a folly to keep children with them knowingly. He would like to end the struggle in a month, but it would continue for a long time.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, March 5. With reference to the ultimatum of Mahatma Gandhi delivered to the Viceroy yesterday, the Free Press of India understands that there was exchange of views yesterday night between the Viceroy and the Executive Councilors. No decisions were taken. It was recognised that there could be no question of compliance or even making of any gesture with a view to placate Mahatma. The only question before the Viceroy and the Executive Council was the attitude that the Government of India should take in view of the plans disclosed to the Viceroy by Gandhiji for defiance of law. The situation is considerably complicated for the Government, as it is recognised that the incarceration of Mahatma would not only give a fillip to the movement, but would also wreck what chances there may still be left of the representative Indian participation in the Round Table Conference.

In fact, representations have been made to the Viceroy that if Gandhiji is incarcerated and Civil Disobedience spread and leading Congressmen also follow Gandhiji to prison, a situation would arise in which no Indian leader would attend the Round Table Conference with the result that either the Government would have to give up their idea of the Round Table Conference or hold only with the Princes and reactionaries or fulfil the terms of the Delhi Manifesto which includes a

guarantee of framing a Dominion Status scheme. His Excellency, it is said, has communicated the ultimatum to the India Office and it is expected that any policy which is decided upon would have the previous concurrence of the Labour Government. As far as can be ascertained, Gandhiji intends to launch his campaign of Civil Disobedience on 12th March. The Government of India have to choose between arresting Mahatma immediately and allowing him a wide latitude until the movement assumes a militant shape. His Excellency the Viceroy, it is believed, is for a policy of wait and see. If the Labour Government concur, Gandhiji would be allowed to break the law unmolested for the present. This policy might be continued at least until the present Assembly session is over.—Free Press.

any chance of a compromise. If no reply is received by them, Mr. Gandhi will start Satyagraha on Tuesday, on which the period of his notice expires.—A. P.

SATRAP IN CONCLAVE.

CALCUTTA, March 5. "Liberty" understands Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, left for Delhi on Friday night on an urgent call from the Viceroy and returned here last night. It is understood they had a discussion on the present political situation in the country. On the eve of the submission of Mahatma's ultimatum, says the paper, clothing of Viceroy and the Governor of a premier province of India is significant.—Free Press.

SURAT-SATYAGRAHA BATTLEFIELD.

Gujarat's Important Decision.

CALCUTTA, March 5. Where Salt-tax Satyagraha will first be launched is no longer a secret, wires the Poona correspondent of the "Statesman," for at a meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee convened at Ahmedabad to determine the "battlefield," the claims of Surat District were endorsed both by Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

THE METHOD. How Satyagraha will be begun has not been decided definitely, says the same correspondent. Small batches of three volunteers will go to different parts of the sea coast and prepare salt by heating the sea water on fire. When they are arrested, they will be substituted by another batch. How long the process of extracting salt from sea will take, has been investigated by Mr. Mahadeva Desai, who recently toured the sea-coast in Gujarat.—Free Press.

Poona's Response To Mahatma's Call.

(From A Correspondent.) POONA, March 5. The Poona City Congress Executive Committee unanimously resolved wholeheartedly supporting Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign by sending a minimum 500 volunteers from the City. Brisk recruiting campaign is started. The Maharashtra Congress Party meeting on the 15th March will settle the details of the campaign.

MAHATMA'S LAST OFFER

Will Viceroy Accept Way Of Peace?

BOMBAY, March 5. It is understood that Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum reiterates his indictment of the British Administration in India and ends by expressing a desire to see the Viceroy again should there still be

NAVAL CONFERENCE REAWAKES.

A FEELING OF OPTIMISM.

Plans For Future Activities.

LONDON, March 4. There are signs of a re-awakening of the Naval Conference to the full life to-day, and beautiful springlike weather has encouraged a feeling of optimism. Delegations in a communiqué refer to the activities in the near future; and state that heads of the delegations met and have arranged a meeting of the First Committee on Thursday to consider the report of the Experts Sub-Committee. It is hoped that the French will be able officially to attend Thursday's meeting. Experts who have reported on the method of ascertaining tonnage, will begin tomorrow the consideration of submarines.—Reuter.

STRICTEST SECRECY ABOUT CONTENTS OF ULTIMATUM.

Has Mahatma Reiterated 11 Points.

NEW DELHI, March 4. Considerable curiosity has been roused in Delhi regarding the terms of Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy, which Mr. Reginald Reynolds delivered to-day at the Viceroy's House. Mr. Reynolds, who is a tall blond, was in shorts, hand-spun and hand-woven, when he entered the Viceroy's House and was also wearing a Gandhi cap. He is an Englishman fresh from the College and is aged about 25. He is said to have spent about six weeks at the Sabarmati Ashram, undergoing the discipline of that institution. The contents of the letter are kept secret.

WHEN WILL CONTENTS BE KNOWN?

Accurate details regarding the letter will not be available until the letter is released by Mr. Gandhi himself after obtaining the Viceroy's permission, if it is released within the time-limit fixed in it, or immediately after. There is, however, good reason to believe that substantially, it reiterates the eleven points which Mr. Gandhi urged at the end of January, that the Government should give effect to if civil disobedience was not to be started. These eleven points include the abolition of the salt-tax, the reduction of the ratio to 1s. 4d., total prohibition, reduction in the land revenue by fifty per cent, reduction of military expenditure by fifty per cent, to begin with, and discharge of political prisoners.—A. P.

THERAPIA VILLA FOR AMANULLAH.

Turkish Government's Gesture.

LONDON, March 4. Constantinople.—Government has placed the villa at Therapia at the disposal of ex-King Amanullah for his summer residence. Amanullah will spend the winter in Rome.—Reuter.

Govt. Of India Fritters Away 140 Crores Of Gold!

MR. BIRLA'S CHALLENGE.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Opposes Imperial Preference.

NEW DELHI, March 5. The Assembly continued the discussion on the budget to-day. Mr. G. D. Birla recalled that Sir George Schuster had told him at the Indian Chambers Federation to promote a Sunshine League rather than Dark Cloud League. Mr. Birla, therefore, expected to see all Government people wearing the badge of the Sunshine League but found Sir George Rainy with his railway deficit was the first of the seceders to join the Black Clouds League. He was followed by provincial Finance Members all clamouring for membership of this League. The latest victim was Sir George Schuster himself. (Laughter.) Mr. Birla maintained that the financial position of India was very weak. If the malady were temporary additional taxation could cover it, but the malady was deeper. Mr. Birla said that the result of maintaining 16 ratio was that if all notes and silver rupees were presented to-day for exchange in gold the Finance Member knew he could not pay more than 9d per rupee. He added: "New taxation might create a patchwork. It cannot create money. At this stage we require more money and prosperity of the country. Retrenchment, ruthless and drastic, is the remedy. Our civil administration expense has gone up by leaps and bounds. We have started civil aviation and we are wasting our resources on running broadcasting, undertaking all these luxuries when the country's position is so weak that there is thus in the budget neither retrenchment nor a constructive scheme which may lead to prosperity." The country was in a worse position compared with the pre-war period. He quoted figures to show that the consumption of cloth and sugar remained stationary per capita. As regards the consumption of gold and silver these were consumed at the rate of 1-4 per head. Was this excessive?

CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

He challenged the view that there was hoarding of gold and silver. On the other hand, these were bought for consumption or investment.

IN THE NAME OF INDO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP.

Don't Enact Discriminatory Legislation.

APPEAL FROM JAPAN.

OSAKA, March 5. Wanted Liberty of Trading.

We have received the following cable from Osaka:—

We consider the proposed Cotton Tariff, especially its preferential effect, most unfair, discriminatory and fatally damaging to Japanese cotton industry, which we beg to point out is a large consumer of Indian cotton. Therefore, for the sake of friendly relations between India and Japan, we appeal to you to use your influence to preventing the enactment of the Preferential Tariff.

Japan Cotton Spinners' Association.

TOKYO, March 5. The Federation Meeting convened at Tokyo to-day adopted the following resolution:—

"We uphold and foster principles of liberty of trading, opposing any increase in tariffs both at home and abroad; we highly deprecate new Cotton Bill which will seriously impede the good Indo-Japanese trade relations. Trust your influence will stop the Bill."

Shidachi, President, Japan Federation Association, Liberty of Trading.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 2.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA HYDROS SHARES RULE FIRM.

Opportunity In B. Burma Shares.

Bombay, March 5. In sympathy with decline in raw cotton, mill shares opened quiet and after a sharp decline of about Rs. 5 to 7, there was heavy buying which wiped out the decline and prices flared up. The closing tone was firm. Tata Hydro shares were in good demand. Tata Steel shares also ruled steady. Bombay Burmah shares also improved somewhat. As regards Bombay-Burmah shares it may be said that the decline recorded with mill shares was unjust. The prices of these shares are quoted about Rs. 701 from a low level of Rs. 650. Still it presents a good opportunity to investors. Only few months back these shares were freely done at about Rs. 350. Since then nothing unfavourable has happened to the institution. Only important change is addition to the reserves and speaks of considerable stability and its importance as a gilt-edged investment.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 5.
Bombay Dyeing 747, 40, 50, 48, 62, 58.
Century 238, 80, 87, 90, 82.
Colaba 133, 40.
Crescent 31, 85.
Fazul 517, 12, 11, 18, 17, 21.
Indore 347, 50.
Madhowji N. 20.
Nagpur 450, 63, 62.
New Great 158, 77, 73.
Par 238, 35, 40, 38.
Simplex 40, 51.
Swadesh 360, 67.
Burmia 700, 2, 699, 701, 2, 1.
Hydro 1137, 55, 48, 55, 53, 55.
Tram 123, 29-6.
Deff. 322, 20, 18, 22.
Ord. 50-10, 49-12, 51-8.
Bundi 16-8.
Indian 238, 40, 41.
Kathi Ord. N. 175.
Alcock 252, 70.

is increasing. They pay a dividend which yields about 6-3/4 per cent. The position of this company seems sound and investors need not be alarmed by the decline in the value of rubber as the interest held by this company in rubber is comparatively insignificant. The unbroken record progress in timber still continues. These shares are in strong hands of investors. Thus at present level of prices these shares present an excellent opportunity for investment. As for mill shares we look for higher prices in the long run and prefer purchases on dips.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, March 5.
Ahmedabad Advance (130) 315.
Apollo 50, nil 4.
Assar Veeji (15) nil 1.
Bansi (250) 20y 12.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 16.
Bharat 100 nil 55.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 130.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 758/12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 1-12.
Bradbury (22) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 10.
Central India 100, 462/8.
Century 100, 288-12.
Fazulbhai 250, 5521-4.
Crescent 100, 85.
Cumbhoy 100.
Dawn 250, 525.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-6.
Fbrahim Pabany 250, 107-8.
Edward Sassoon, 100, 200 nil 62/8.
Ephraim 100, 7.
Finlay 100, 80.
Framjee, Pettit 1000 nil 150.
Gokak 100 161/4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1505.
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100.
J. R. Manufacturing 1000 78 910.
Indore Malwa 100, 350.
Jamshed 250 nil 15.
J. R. Singh 1000, 1009 1760.
Kohinoor 100, 180.
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2200.
Khatani Makani 100, nil 75.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 300 nil 1325.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil 900.
Madras United 250 7/8 400.
Morrall Gokuldas 1000, nil 400.
Mutharada 50 nil 30.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 50.
Minerva 100 nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75.
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 130.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 173/12.
Osmanshahi 35 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 238/12.
Phoenix 100, 325.
Premier 100, nil 1/5.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 50 52-6.
Simplex 150, 51/4.
Sholapur 1,000, 1440.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadesh, 0 367/8.
Tata Mill 25, nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 1,000, 2225.

Western India Shipping 1,000, 810.
BANKS
Bank of India, 50, 2/8, 91.
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 15/14.
Eastern 55 xd. 76.
Imperial Bank 500, 1267/8 315.
Union 5, 3/3.
P. & O. Bank 210, 101, 112.
CEMENT AND MANGANES
COMPANIES
Bundi Portland 10-0-0 nil 11 xd. 16-8.
Gwalior Cement 10 80.
Central India Mining 3-4.
Indian Cement 241/4.
Punjab Cement 10, 08/0 11-2.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 147-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd. 12-8.
United Cement 100 5y, 51-8.
Kathi Ord. 175.
Kathi Def. 642-8.
RAILWAYS
Ahmedabad Franke 400 51/11 770a.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 85.
Dhond Baramati 100 211/4 90.
Gujarat 100, 24/8, 75.
Hoshiarpur Doab 412/6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f, 86.
Mardra Bhore 90, 115/21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 211/61, 95.
Pachora Jamner 100 24, 82.
Shahkot Narowal 100, 24/8 86.
Sara Shajung 100 2-6-97 83.
Sind Lint 109 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 655.
Upper Sind 100 nil 76.
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS
Ahmedabad Electric 100, 7 8y 122/8.
Surat Electric 100 5/7y 80 123-12.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20, 680.
Bombay Tram Ord. 120/6 1155.
Tara Hydro Electric 1000 40 1155.
Tata Power 1050, nil 505.
Karaichi Electricity 100 0/41 140.
Poona Electricity 100 ly 135.
PRESS COMPANIES
Port 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapat 1120 plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12.
New Berar 500 70y 840.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 485.
New Prince of Wales 500 30y 400 xd.
Volkar D P 500 30y 480.
INSURANCE COMPANIES
B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17a 30.
Empire of India Life 100, 90 1725.
Juplur General Insurance Ord 15, 7-10.
New India Assurance (10) 17-12.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2.
Oriental Commercial Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8.
MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock Ashdown 6, 270.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 20.
Belapur Co 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 180.
Burmia Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burmia F. Corporation 701/4.
Burmia Corp. 10, Rs. 9/8.
Josi Engineering 50 181-4.
Kemp 200 15 185.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 86-4.
Scindia Steam 18/4.
Tata Construction xd. 91.
Tata Ord. 51/4.
Tata Iron Def. 322/8.
Bombay Telephone 50 51.
Assar Veeji Mills B 7 (P. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T S n.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoreba T. T. 7 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101.
Tata Hydro Def. 106-4.
Tata Steel B 7 p.a. 97.
Tata Power 7-1/2 99.
Andhra Valley B. 108.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 P. T. 80.
PREFERRE
Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 69-8.
Andhra Pref. 960.
Tata Power Pref. 10110.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1020.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 5.
Our market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:
Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 12 1/2 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 6 1/2 per cwt.
F.B.H.
S.S. India Rs. 6 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Mar. Rs. 6 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
F.B.H.
S.S. Beet Sugar:
Ready Rs. 13 1/4 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:
Ready Rs. 12 1/2 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 5 1/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Mar. 5.
In response to further weakness in New York futures, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 252/8 for Broach A.M. delivery. There was marked absence of buying and prices ruled easy on liquidation. Easier Liverpool advices depressed prices to Rs. 249/4. The yarn prices at Osaka have suffered a big decline and it seems that it will have some bearish effect on the values of our cotton. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A.-May 249/8.
Broach J./August 263/8.
Oomra Mar. 202/4.
Oomra May 210/8.
Oomra July 220.
Bengal Mar. 178/4.
Bengal May 184/4.
Bengal July 191/8.
Broach A.M. highest 252/12.
Broach A.M. lowest 249.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.
To-day Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal 3,500 11,500
Fine M. G. Oomra 2,400 5,100

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 5.
Bengal March 178.
Bengal May 185.
Bengal July 193.
Broach A.M. 252.
Broach J./A. 266.
Umra March 204.
Umra May 212.
Umra July 220.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 5.
Bengal 190 185 180 174
Sind 195 190 185 179
Punjab 188 183 178 172
Rajputana 180 185 180 174
Broach 251 248 243
Umra No. 3 212 207 204 199
C P No. 1 229 224 221 218
C P No. 2 221 216 213 208
Muthia 194 189 184

READY COTTON SALES.

100 C V Jagjivan Derol 2484
100 G G Kesha & Co. Nandura 207
200 Do. Akola 190
100 P. R. Vakharia Wun 220
100 Brual & Co Sind American 205
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Bir 204
100 Mithabhai Natho Khandwa 204
200 C V Jagjivan Timba Rd. 249
100 Lavji Meghji Rampura 247
100 Ital India & Co. Hathras 186
100 Bombay & Co. Purna 209
100 Colaba Land Mill Kuchdi 2691

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.

Bombay, Mar. 5.
Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 45-2-6, highest Rs. 45-6-6, lowest Rs. 45, closing Rs. 45-0-6.
Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 44-2-0, highest Rs. 44-5-0, closing Rs. 43-14-0.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.
Bengal 187/207
Mathia 197/205
Khandesh 202/206
Akola/Khamgaon 202/207
Nagpur/Waracha 202/207
Bans/Kurungadi 202/207
Jaina/Aurangabad 202/207
Nagar/Vambori 202/207
Purna/Parbani 217/237
Khandwa/Sanavadi 207/212
Indore/Ujain 212/232
Miraj/Sangli 257/267
Coimpta 257/262
Tirupur/Cambodia 317/327

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 4.
Mar. close at 5/7 1/4d. 3/4d.
May close at 5/7 1/4d. 1-1/2d.
July close at 5/8 1/4d. 1-1/2d.
WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.08 3/8 1/4.
May per bushel dol. 1.12 3/4 3/8.
July per bushel dol. 1.10 3/4 up 3/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 4.
Silver China and the Continent sold. China and India bought at the decline. Market closed quietly steady.
Spot 18 5/8.
Forward 18 1/2.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 4.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 4.
Interest, Day to Day 4-1/4 p.c.
Loans 4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 3-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, March 4.
T. T. London on Berlin 20 38-5/8
T. T. London on Amsterdam 12 12-3/8
T. T. London on Brussels 34 89
T. T. London on Madrid 42 61
T. T. London on Milan 92 79
T. T. London on Bern 35 77
T. T. London on Paris 124 24
T. T. London on Prague 154 08

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 11 To 7 Points Down.

INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE.

Bombay, March 5.
The New York cotton futures market again ruled easy yesterday on increased selling pressure influenced by reports of small consumption and unfavourable spot demand. The market opened at a decline of 5 points with May option 15.11 and this level proved to be the highest as there was steady flow of selling orders which carried prices 19 points down or May was sold 3 points under 15 cent level. At this level there were some covering orders which resulted in a rally of 3 points in the afternoon and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices registered a further decline of 10 points to 14.90c. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was closed.
U. S. Port receipts were 12,000 bales and exports amounted to 31,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 2 points on reports of good spot demand. However later on prices declined on increased selling and poor response from New York. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 1.33d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled steady with prices closing at a rise of 5 points to a decline of 1 point. Sakellariadis spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 13.65d. Empire cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 5 points with May 7.94 and July 7.90. The price movement seems to be irregular and after a natural reaction the market is on a downward journey. There is no change in the sentiment and a belief is gaining ground that decline is the only remedy to correct the situation.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER ONLY SUPPORT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—
"Uncertainty of British Budget and decline in Home Securities is causing easiness in American markets."

Some prognostications have been issued about acreage reduction, but we believe, it is too early yet to obtain any definite data from such a vast area under cotton. Planting preparations are now in full swing and we believe present unremunerative prices, coupled with the restriction of credit to farmers by Merchants and Bankers, should materially affect their original intention.

Garside estimates World's consumption of American cotton during the second half of the season at 71,27,000 bales against 76,61,000 bales last season and adds though the World's consumption of American cotton is below normal, outside growths continue above normal. International Federation figures on consumption and mill stocks are due about the 7th instant. Further Garside estimates World's consumption of American cotton during January at 12,02,000 bales against 10,62,000 bales during December, 1929.

Although the prices are seen sawing and the trade has abstained from buying any large volume, and unfavourable weather hereafter would give good support to the present attractive prices."

SHORT SIDE STILL PREFERABLE.

Messrs. Langley and Co. write in the weekly report:—
"As has frequently happened in the past, the upward movements have simply been brought about by adjustment of the technical position, and once this has been corrected the market acts on the actual conditions existing, and as these show no improvement in fact, the figures of exports and spinners' takings show a decrease each succeeding week—we see nothing in the situation as yet to warrant us changing our opinion that the short side still appears preferable."

PRIVATE CABLES:
N. Y. May Highest 15.11 (at the opening); Lowest 14.37 (11-14 a.m.).
Hemelryk:—"Manchester very lifeless."

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by small consumption and unfavourable spot markets."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 4.
May d 15.05-11
July 15.05-12
October 15.05-10
December 15.05-09
January 15.07-07
Middling Spot 14.90-10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 4.
March d 15.05-11
May d 15.05-12
Middling Spot 14.90-10



The BUILDING CONTRACTOR
—your friend and ours—
because he knows & specifies

KATNI CEMENT
CASTLE BRAND
AS THE BEST

NEW YORK

New York, March 4.
New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).
March 14.82
May 15.06
July 15.33
New York, 11-45 a.m.
March 14.76
May 15.00
July 15.26

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 4.
Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 29,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 4.
March 8.02 8.02-03
April 8.01-04
May 8.06-05
June 8.07-05
July 8.13 8.11-06
August 8.13-06
September 8.15-06
October 8.20 8.17-07
November 8.26 8.23-07
December 8.26 8.23-07
January 8.30 8.26-07
February 8.30 8.23-07
March 8.31-07
Middling Spot 8.33-05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 4.
Sales at Liverpool 6,000
Sale on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 4.
Scinde, Fully Good 4.35
Scinde, Fine 4.80
Scinde, Superfine 4.85
Bengal, Good 4.10
Bengal, Fully Good 4.35
Bengal, Fine 4.60
Oomra, Good 5.10
Oomra, Fully Good 5.40
Oomra, Fine 7.0
Broach, Fully Good 5.95
Broach, Fine 6.20
Broach, Superfine 6.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 4.
March 12.89-06
May 12.90-01
July 12.85-01
November 12.85-03
December 12.85-02
January 12.97-03
Sakellariadis, F. G. F., Spot 13.65-15

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, March 4.
Rosario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers Mar/Apr 38/6
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers Mar/Apr 38/6
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers Apr 40/2
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Nominal May/June 41/

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 4.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 7-11/16
Sellers.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 5.

B. C. RATES—
T T 15 13/16.
D D 15 27/32.

LONDON.

Banks Selling T T 15 27/32.
Banks Selling D D 15 7/8 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 15 13/10 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 15 25/32 April.
Banks Selling T T 15 3/4 May.
Banks Buying T T 15 7/8 March.
Banks Buying D D 15 15/16 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 15 27/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 April/May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Monsoon.
Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32

NEW YORK.

B. C. Rate T T 277-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 277-1/4.
Banks Buying T T 276-1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136-1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133-1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 102-1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 130.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.

CROSS RATES.

New York 4.86 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 7/8 5th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 5/16 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18 3/4 4th inst.

LONDON/ITALY 92.80 4th inst.

Gold 24-4-11 1/2 3rd inst. 24-4-11 1/2 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 15/16 3rd inst. 18 5/8 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 3rd inst. 18 1/2 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 40 3rd inst. 40 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3 13/32 per cent. 3rd inst. 3 13/32 per cent. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 7/16 per cent. 3rd inst. 8 7/16 per cent. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money—Inter Bank Call 5 p.c.
Nominal 3 Mos. 5 p.c.; 6 Mos. 4-1/2 p.c.; 12 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, March 4.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.
March/April per cwt 9/10-1/2
Sellers.
July/Sept per cwt 10/3
Sellers.
Oct/Dec per cwt 10/4-1/2
Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Mar/April per cwt 9/11-1/2
Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Mar/April per cwt 9/11-1/2
Sellers.

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 485/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 105/ per ton.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

FURTHER BIG DROP.

Protection To Indian Industry Tells!

Osaka, March 5.
March 155.10 —5.70
June 160.20 —5.80
September 165.00 —5.30

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March 5.
London Ready 18 12 0
London Forward 18 6 0
China Opening 1 10 13
China Closing 1 11 2
American Cent 40 2 0
Ready 32 10 0
Falgoon Opening 43 2 0
Falgoon Highest 43 6 0
Falgoon Closing 43 6 0
Chaitra Opening 42 10 0
Chaitra Highest 42 10 0
Chaitra Closing 42 10 0
Telimandi:—
Falgoon 1 2 0
Chaitra 2 0 0

GOLD.

Bombay, March 5.
Ready 21 9 6
Falgoon 21 9 6
Chaitra 21 9 6
Narayan Moti Lagdi 21 10 6
National City 21 12 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 5.
Bales.
Khandesh 1,757
Central India 3,836
Barad-Nugger 5,037
Hyderabad-Gaoran 1 438
Berar 1,913
Central Provinces 3,879
Dholera 1,127
N.W. Provinces 1,538
Rajputana 755
Sind-Punjab 2,843
Broach 3,362
Compta-Dharwar 41
Egyptians 178
Cotton 30,701.
Cwts.
Wheat 2,596
Linseed 8,831
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds 1,198
Gingellyseeds 388
Groundnuts 16,828
Castor seeds 1,852
Rice 4,715
Myrabollams 5,813
Cottonseeds 10,028
Gram 175
Jowar 866
Barley 1,636
Soyab 3,2

SHIPPING.

P. & C. British India
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL and PASSENGERS
SERVICE.

and C. SAILINGS to Plymouth
and LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Tons
8 Feb	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
17 Feb	Ramkumar	10,902
22 Feb	Rampura	10,902
27 Feb	Nahera	10,902
3 Apr	Ranchi	10,902
12 Apr	Rawalpindi	10,902
17 Apr	Nora (Extra)	10,902
22 Apr	Malwa	10,902
27 Apr	Narkunda	10,902
1 May	Viceroy of India	10,902
10 May	Rajputana	10,902
15 May	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
20 May	Mooltan	10,902
25 May	Macedonia	10,902
30 May	Mantua	10,902
4 Jun	Comorin	10,902
9 Jun	Malwa	10,902
14 Jun	Rampura	10,902
19 Jun	Nahera	10,902
24 Jun	Ranchi	10,902
29 Jun	Rawalpindi	10,902
4 Jul	Nora (Extra)	10,902
9 Jul	Malwa	10,902
14 Jul	Narkunda	10,902
19 Jul	Viceroy of India	10,902
24 Jul	Rajputana	10,902
29 Jul	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
3 Aug	Mooltan	10,902
8 Aug	Macedonia	10,902
13 Aug	Mantua	10,902
18 Aug	Comorin	10,902
23 Aug	Malwa	10,902
28 Aug	Rampura	10,902
31 Aug	Nahera	10,902
3 Sep	Ranchi	10,902
6 Sep	Rawalpindi	10,902
9 Sep	Nora (Extra)	10,902
12 Sep	Malwa	10,902
15 Sep	Narkunda	10,902
18 Sep	Viceroy of India	10,902
21 Sep	Rajputana	10,902
24 Sep	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
27 Sep	Mooltan	10,902
30 Sep	Macedonia	10,902
3 Oct	Mantua	10,902
6 Oct	Comorin	10,902
9 Oct	Malwa	10,902
12 Oct	Rampura	10,902
15 Oct	Nahera	10,902
18 Oct	Ranchi	10,902
21 Oct	Rawalpindi	10,902
24 Oct	Nora (Extra)	10,902
27 Oct	Malwa	10,902
30 Oct	Narkunda	10,902
2 Nov	Viceroy of India	10,902
5 Nov	Rajputana	10,902
8 Nov	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
11 Nov	Mooltan	10,902
14 Nov	Macedonia	10,902
17 Nov	Mantua	10,902
20 Nov	Comorin	10,902
23 Nov	Malwa	10,902
26 Nov	Rampura	10,902
29 Nov	Nahera	10,902
2 Dec	Ranchi	10,902
5 Dec	Rawalpindi	10,902
8 Dec	Nora (Extra)	10,902
11 Dec	Malwa	10,902
14 Dec	Narkunda	10,902
17 Dec	Viceroy of India	10,902
20 Dec	Rajputana	10,902
23 Dec	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
26 Dec	Mooltan	10,902
29 Dec	Macedonia	10,902
31 Dec	Mantua	10,902

All sailings are subject to altera-
tion without notice.
All passengers are required to
be in possession of passports
to Marseilles only.
Through steamers from China
have limited accommodation for
passengers from India.
Through steamers from Aus-
tralia have limited accommodation
for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON
RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return
Tickets at Special Reduced Rate
will be issued for any mail steamer
during the period commencing
from Bombay with the sailing of
the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the
31st May, 1930 and terminating
with the "VICEROY OF INDIA"
leaving Marseilles September 5th
and due in Bombay on the 19th
September, 1930. The fares will
be as follows:—

1st	2nd
Saloon	Saloon
to London and back by Sea	£100
to London and back via Marseilles in- cluding P. & C. Special Train across France in both di- rections	£120
to Marseilles and back	£100

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for
single berth cabins between 1st
June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY
TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA
and/or TANGIER.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1st Apr	Dumana	8,427
4th Apr	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only
one class ships. Fares as follows:
Single Return
Bombay to Plymouth A 264 £105
B 260 £105
C 264 £105

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN, SINGA-
PORE, HONGKONG
& SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Honolulu Maru	26th Feb.	10th Mar.
Miyadono Maru	27th Feb.	13th Mar.
Shinoh Maru	11th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Koki Maru	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyezan Maru	22nd Mar.	2nd Apr.
Colebes Maru	27th Mar.	10th Apr.
Heime Maru	1st Apr.	12th Apr.

For particulars apply to:
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN"
Box No. 555.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN
AND AUSTRALIA

1930	Date	about
22 Mar.	G. m. b. h. r.	to India & Japan
26 Mar.	Kidderpore	to India & Japan
28 Mar.	Mooltan	to Colombo & Aus- tralia
29 Apr.	Malwa	to Colombo & Aus- tralia
9 May	Rampura	to Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
25 May	Nahera	to Colombo & Aus- tralia
6 June	Mores	to Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
10 June	Narkunda	to Colombo & Aus- tralia
14 July	Rajputana	to Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
18 July	Mooltan	to Colombo & Aus- tralia
11 Aug.	Mantua	to Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin	to Colombo & Aus- tralia
29 Aug.	Malwa	to Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
12 Sept.	Nahera	to Colombo & Aus- tralia
26 Sept.	Mores	to Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda	to Colombo & Aus- tralia
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	to Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND
Holiday Excursion Return Tick-
ets can be issued in the First Ma-
jority only at the following fares
from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 76
Adelaide	£ 78
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington	£ 83
(N. Z.) via Sydney	£ 100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN
GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
RANGOON.

1930	Date	about
7 Mar.	Varsova	to Basrah via Karachi
8 Mar.	Chakla	to Karachi via P. Bun- der, Dwarika and C. Mandvi
10 Mar.	Vite	to Karachi via Por- bunder, P. Okha and C. Mandvi
12 Mar.	Baroda	to Basrah, Mangrove, Karachi and P. Persian Gulf Port
12 Mar.	Ghandalla	East and South Africa
14 Mar.	Ellice	Mombasa via Zan- zibar

There will be sailings to Karachi
on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs-
day, Friday and Saturday every
week. The departure of the
Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday
or Friday is dependent upon the
arrival of the inward English mail.
Local passengers for Karachi
can only proceed by Thurs. Friday
sailings when accommodation is
not required for passengers en-
route P. & O. Mail Steamers or through
passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freight and
Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Port, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND
JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tajima Maru	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
Tama Maru	5845	17 Feb.	14 Mar.
*San Francisco			
Maru	5831	12 Mar.	9 Mar.
Hakone Maru	1,500	19 Mar.	16 Mar.
Tokushima	5,676	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
*Uwa Maru	11,440	22 Apr.	2 Apr.
ado Maru	5,498	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
*Fushimi Maru	1,000	16 Apr.	16 Apr.
*Totori Maru	5,673	16 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	1,500	19 Apr.	20 Apr.
*Pompan Maru	5,214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
*Awa Maru	5,828	30 Apr.	4 May
Hakusan Maru	5,600	—	21 May

*Do not carry passengers.
*From Colombo
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Hakusan Maru	10,800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru	10,800	1 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru	10,800	17 Apr.	4 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN
FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Chiebi Maru	2,300	9 Mar.	1 April
Tenyo Maru	2,300	9 Apr.	9 Apr.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-
American (East and West Coast)
and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares
Cheapest Round the World tour
rates and other fares, full par-
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of "Indian Review."
G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, Madras

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda
Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely
supported by the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda
Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari,
Vehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol,
Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli,
Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt. C.I.E.
(Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P.
Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Pa-
roda.

Mr. Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad
Lachari (Mun. Agent, Ahmed-
abad).
Mr. K. V. Mehta, Esq., M.A.,
L.L.B.
Mr. Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A.
(Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co.
Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai
Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal S. Nanawati, B.A.
L.L.B., M.A., (Penn.), Bar Suba
Baroda State Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance
from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the
rate of Rs. 2-12 per cent per an-
num from 1st January to 30th
June and at 2 per cent from 1st
July to 31st December and on sum-
mer Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrange-
ment. No interest which does not
come to Rs. 3 per half year will be
allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short
periods on terms which may be as-
certained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND
CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation
in terms to be arranged against
approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf
of its constituents the safe cus-
tody of Shares and Securities and
the collection of dividends and in-
terest thereon. It also undertakes
the sale and purchase of Govern-
ment Paper and all description of
Stock, at moderate charges parti-
culars of which may be learnt on
application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest
allowed at 1-12 per cent per an-
num.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT
ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accept-
ed at 4 per cent, by transfer from
Savings Bank account subject to
three months notice of withdrawal.
Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE
General Manager

Yokohama Specie
Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital: 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital: 100,000,000
Reserve Fund: 108,500,000

BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Karachi, Kobe,
Batavia, London, Bombay,
Suez, Los Angeles, Lyons,
Calcutta, Manila, Sourabaya,
Canton, Marunouchi, Sab-
Changchun (Tokio), San-
Francisco, Nagasaki, Samara-
Fengting, Newchwang, Shanghai,
Hamburg, New York, Sydney,
Hankow, Nagoya, Yokohama,
Harbin, Osaka, Tokyo,
Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin,
Honolulu, Rangoon, Tsingtau,
Kai Yuen, Rio de Janeiro.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for approved customers
and interest is allowed at the rate
of two per cent per annum on
daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.
1,00,000 provided that the amount
of half yearly interest is not less
than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received
for one year or shorter period on
terms which may be ascertained
on application.

Every description of **BANKING**
and **EXCHANGE** business trans-
acted.

L. WASHIO
Manager

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts
prepared. Audit of Books or
Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar ACCOUNTANT
PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

BANKING.

Bank of India
Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian
Companies Act VII of 1902.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Buiton, Bhatnagar,
Shahk Memon Street, Bombay,
Poon, Baroda, Calcutta and An-
medabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th
June interest is allowed at 1-1/2
per cent on daily balance of Rs.
100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June
to 25th December, interest is
allowed at 2 per cent on daily
balance. On sums exceeding Rs.
1,00,000 interest is allowed by
special arrangement. No interest
will be allowed which does not
amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for
one year or for shorter period at
rates of interest which can be
ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS
opened which can be ascertained
on application.

A. G. GHAI
Manager

INSURANCE.

East
West

Co. Ltd.
Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian
Concern—Offers
everything best
in Life Insurance

Guaranteed
Bonus of
Rs. 12/-
per
Rs. 1,000/-
per year.

Several new
attractive
plans.

For Agency terms and other
particulars Apply to the
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Bombay Widows'
Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1878.)
42-44, Mammam Street, Fort,
above Messrs Warden & Co.
Undertaken Capital Rs. 2,75,200.

Investments in Government
Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management.
The supervision as to Rates, Mor-
ality, Investigation and Valuation
was entrusted to an experienced
European Actuary.

The object is to make provision
for the widows of subscribers to a
monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs.
50 without distinction of caste or
 creed. Rates of subscription are
very moderate. 30 per cent sur-
render value in case the wife pre-
deceased. Twelve months' grati-
fif occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Can-
vassers on first 12 months' sub-
scription.

For details apply to a sub-
scribing agent.
Rules to:—
(NATANU SADANAND DESAI)
Secretary and Treasurer

PAY NOTHING
Only drop a card to get
a copy of

Kam Shashtra

A guide to Health,
Wealth and Prospe-
rity—given away
gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH
PHARMACY,

14, Bhatnagar

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Put up your WANTS here on
payments of
Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word
Terms—CASH with Order

INSTRUCTIONS

Give full name and address of
the advertiser is required, not
necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish
their names and addresses
published will be given a Box
number. The words "Apply
Box No. "Advertisement
Department "Bombay Chroni-
cle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements
should be addressed as fol-
lows: Box Number Adver-
tisement Department, "Bom-
bay Chronicle" Office, Bom-
bay

Unclaimed replies to adver-
tisements are destroyed after
one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

AGENTS WANTED—either sex—
to take orders for Private
Christmas Cards. The largest
manufacturers in Great Britain
give best value obtainable, and
allow 50 per cent. (10/- in the
£2) from selling prices. Wonder-
ful new Novelties. Free Sample
Book early summer. Write LAN-
CASTER PUBLISHING CO., Dept.
M., Lancaster, England.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS with proper
testimonials are invited for per-
manent District Inspectors' Posts
under the Britannia Tea Co. Ltd.,
to organise districts by appointing
Agents who are also asked to get
enrolled under Inspectors and sell
the Famous Britannia Tea with
wide sale throughout India and
beyond. Inspectors' salary Rs. 150
—25—300; 15 to 20 per cent. com-
mission on personal sales and
also a bonus. For terms and con-
ditions apply to:—
BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD.,
25/B, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA.

PERSONAL.

N.—ACKNOWLEDGES X. Y. Z.
Co's letter. Will they reveal
nationality of gentlemen men-
tioned therein. N. c/o The "Bom-
bay Chronicle."
P R2226

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

QUICK SALE.—Big Python skin
(raw) and pair Ostrich eggs
Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 (pair). Bargains
Apply Box No. 2464, Advt. Dept.
"Bombay Chronicle."
2225

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements
of the British standard Spec-
ification and is certified by
Government Test House, AL-
pore to be cement of a high
order and recommended for all
classes of work. All enquiries
and orders will have our best
attention.

YUSUF BUILDING.

Churchgate Street, Fort Bom-
bay.
Tel. No. 21934

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS.—School
College and general reading
books available at about half
price. Books purchased mostly
orders executed **SHRI BHARAT**
**BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Cor-
ner, Bombay.**
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Legal and Public Notifications are
published in these columns at the
following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Advertisements are request-
ed to send remittance in advance
and state clearly, whether they
wish to insert their advertisements
in these columns or in the classi-
fied Short Advertisement columns.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COM-
MISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 1743/151 of 1930.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

The Commissioner of Police,
Bombay with the previous sanc-
tion of the Governor in Council,
proposes to make the following
amendments in the rules framed
by him under clause (c) of sub-
section (1) of section 22 of the
City of Bombay Police Act, 1902
(Bom. IV of 1902), and published
in his notification dated 25th
March 1903 (vide page 468 of the
"Bombay Government Gazette,"
Part I, dated 28th March, 1903),
which are hereby published for the
information of the public as re-
quired by sub-section (2) of the
said section and notice is hereby
given that the draft amendments
will be taken into consideration by
the Commissioner of Police on or
after the 1st April 1930.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

After rule 4 of the said rules the
following rules 5 and 6 shall be in-
serted, namely:—
5. No person shall allow any
vehicle of which he is in charge to
remain standing for a period of
more than 30 minutes on the fol-
lowing streets:—

- (1) Esplanade Road from Flora Fountain to Rampart Row.
- (2) Hornoy Road from Flora Fountain to Bori Bunder.
- (3) Meadows Street.
- (4) Church Gate Street (East) from Flora Fountain to S. Thomas Cathedral.
- (5) Salish Memon Street.
- (6) Queen's Road.
- (7) Kalsadevi Road.
- (8) Girgaum Road.
- (9) Cavel Street.
- (10) Bhuleshwar Road.
- (11) Abdul Rehman Street.
- (12) Nagdevi Street.
- (13) New Queen's Road.
- (14) Lamington Road from Queen's Road to Sandhurst Road.

6. No person shall allow any
vehicle of which he is in charge to
stand or halt on the following
streets:—

- (1) Hornoy Road between the west footpath and the tramway shelter opposite Bhatia Bagh.
- (2) Hornoy Vellard.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 7th February 1930.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Three MUSIC TEACH-
ERS for Karachi Municipal
Schools on the following scales:—

1. MUSIC TEACHER on salary of Rs. 80 per month.
2. MUSIC TEACHER on salary of Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 per month local Allowance.
3. LADY MUSIC TEACHER on Rs. 50 per month in the grade of Rs. 50—2—75 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 per month.

Applications should be sent to
this Office before 1st April, 1930,
stating (1) Age, (2) Qualifications,
(3) Previous experience.

Those who have applied pre-
viously are requested to apply
again.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,
Municipal School Board,
KARACHI.

347

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK
OF ENGINEERING.
5th Edition. In Urdu or Eng-
lish. Price Rs. 7-8 net each.

SIR GANGA RAM TRUST,
LAHORE.

348

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA
RAILWAY.

**TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY
OF ELECTRICAL MATERIAL
REQUIRED FOR CONVERSION
OF COACHES FROM SIMPLE TO
PARALLEL BLOCK SYSTEM OF
TRAIN LIGHTING.**

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, in-
vites Tenders for the supply of
the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of
tender with drawings and con-
ditions on which tenders will be
received can be obtained from
the Railway's Controller of Stores
at Parel, Bombay, on payment of
Rs. 10 per form, which amount
will not be returned. Tenders
must be submitted on the pre-
scribed form and the envelope
enclosing them must be sealed
and endorsed "Tender for the
supply of Electrical Material re-
quired for conversion of coaches
from simple to parallel block
system of train lighting." Tenders
not complying with these con-
ditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the
tender form, without drawings,
may be obtained, if required, at a
cost of Rs. 2 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received
at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m.
(S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th
April 1930.

5. The result of the tenders
will be notified in the "Indian
Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

22nd February, 1930. 303.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

**TENDERS for the work of clearing
goods from the docks and
carting them to the different Mun-
icipal depots will be received up-
to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, the
13th day of March 1930.**

Tenders should be addressed to
the Municipal Commissioner and
should be delivered at the office
of the Chief Accountant, Munici-
pal Offices, Hornoy Road, Fort,
Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in
a sealed envelope which must be
endorsed with the description of
the tender.

Forms of contract, specification,
etc., will be issued to anyone de-
puted to receive them on payment
of Re. 1 by the undersigned who
will, on application, give any fur-
ther information that may be re-
quired.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, March, 1930.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M.
(S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY
AT KHANDIA STREET.

Messrs Gandhi & Co. Auction-
eers, will under instructions
from Messrs. Shah & Co. At-
torneys for the Transferees of Mor-
gage and on account and at the
risk of Mortgagees Hasmuddin
Hussain Miya Dolare and Ma-
homed Miya Bin Sheikh Ebra-
him Chowli heir and legal re-
presentative of the other Mor-
tgagee, sell by public auction the
undermentioned property on
Thursday the 6th March 1930 at
4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

Quit and ground rent tenure
land with dwelling house at
Chandia Street, admeasuring
66-8/9 square yards Registered in
the Books of the Collector of
Land Revenue under Old No. 1523
New No. 3686 Old Survey No. 2663
and New Survey No. 4105 and Ca-
dastrol Survey No. 1094 of By-
culla Division and assessed by
the Assessor and Collector of Mu-
nicipal Rates and Taxes under
"E" Ward No. 365 and Street Nos.
16-18.

For Further Particulars apply
to Messrs. Shah & Co. Attorneys
or the Transferees of Mortgage
or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL
UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the
Municipal Commissioner for the
City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT
& CO. will (THIS DAY) THURS-
DAY, the 6th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
sell by Public Auction in the com-
pound of the Crawford Market:—
A big lot of unserviceable stores
such as wooden structures, planks,
stones, scrap iron, empty kero-
sene oil and other tins, one boiler
with water tank and other acces-
sories, corrugated iron sheets,
etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be
required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALU-
ABLE IMMOVABLE PROPER-
TY AT BALLARD ESTATE.
PORT, OCCUPIED BY OFFICES
AND ALSO OCCUPIED AS RE-
SIDENCES AND KNOWN AS
"ARYA BHUVAN."

Under instructions from the
Court Receiver, Bombay, as Re-
ceiver appointed in Suit No. 2558
of 1928 (Vishaldas Karsandas and
another v. Ram. Richpal and
others) and pursuant to the direc-
tions contained in the Order dated
the 28th November, 1929, Messrs.
BENNETT & CO. will
(THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 6th
instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by
Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of leasehold land
together with the messuage, tenement
or large stone-faced build-
ing standing thereon situate on
Plot No. 5 of the Ballard Estate
of the Port Trust, admeasuring
about 544 square yards, bearing
Collector's New Survey No. 9773,
Cadastral Survey No. 51117 of
Port Division and assessed by the
Municipality under A Ward No.
652 (2), Street No. 42 F and
bounded on the North, South and
East by the land of the Port Trust
and on the West by Graham Road.
For further particulars and con-
ditions of sale apply to Messrs.
Mervanji Kola and Co., Attorneys
for the Court Receiver or to the
undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 607
BALES BENGAL COTTON (DA-
MAGED BY FIRE AND WATER),
AND 150 BAGS OIL CAKES

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will
on MONDAY, the 10th instant at
1 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction
on account of the concerned:—
Ex S.S. "Argentine"

199 Bales Bengal Cotton damag-
ed by fire.
274 Bales Bengal Cotton damag-
ed by water.
222 small Bales representing 124
Bales Bengal Cotton damaged by
fire and water.
150 bags Oilcakes.
The above will be sold in small
lots to suit the requirements of
purchasers.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be
required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
KNOWN AS KALIAN NIKATAN.
SITUATE AT CHOWPATI, ON
THE DADYSETTY CHARITABLE
ESTATE WITHOUT THE FORT
OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs
Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the
Mortgagee and on account and at
the risk of the estate of the In-
solvent Mortgagee and pursuant to
the Power of Sale granted to the
Mortgagee under the Indenture of
Mortgage dated the 4th day of
October 1927 and made between
Lalbahai Kallianbhai Javary of the
one part and Ismail Mahomed Jaf-
fer of the other part, Messrs J. S.
MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell
by Public Auction on THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, the 6th day of
March, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
at the premises the undermen-
tioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE
PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land
of 999 years leasehold tenure con-
taining by admeasurement 741
square yards or thereabouts regis-
tered in the Books of the Collec-
tor of Land Revenue under Col-
lector's New No. 2121 and New Sur-
vey No. 7297 and Cadastral Survey
No. 389 of Malabar and Cumballa
Hill Division, together with the
dwelling house and all pre-
sents standing or lying thereon, assess-
ed by the Municipality of Bombay
under D Ward No. 3353 (1) and
3353 (2), Street Nos. 2 and 2A, and
which premises are situate at
Chowpaty on the north side of
Walkeshwar Road on the Dady-
setty Charitable Estate and known
as Plot No. 15 in the Registration
Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and con-
ditions of sale apply to Messrs.
Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the
Mortgagee at their Office at Jehan-
gir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade
Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the un-
dersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE WEATHERLEY
SISTERS.

In a Jazz Contortion Act
with Cinema.

"DENIAL"

Featuring CLAIRE WINDSOR.

Excelsior Theatre

6-30 and 10 p.m.

PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TALKING
PICTURE!THE DANGEROUS
WOMAN

WITH
OLGA BAULANOVA
CLIVE BROOK
NEIL HAMILTON
Fascinating Drama of a woman
who lived for Love!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

CYRIL NORTHCOTE

Presents

THE LONDON REVELS

A Show That is Different.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY,
8th March, 1930.

The Classic of the Indian Screen

A PRINCE INDEED.
A PRINCE INDEED.
A PRINCE INDEED.

Featuring
Miss MACKAY, Miss KELLY,
MASTER TIPPOO
and
other human beings
Produced by:
THE SURYA FILM COMPANY
of
BANGALORE
AT

Krishna Cinema.

DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

JOAN CRAWFORD
NLS ASTHER

In the flaming romance
DREAM OF LOVE

Military pomp and gay court scenes
in a love story you'll never forget

ALSO

"A MILSTONE IN AVIATION"
a record flight from
BOMBAY TO DELHI

COME AND SEE
THE TAJ MAHAL OF AGRA
from 2,000 feet in the air.

THE RIALTO

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

MARION DAVIES
IN
THE CARDBOARD
LOVER

A picture to love and laugh!

AMUSEMENTS.

"NOAH'S
ARK"WELLINGTON
TALKIES

TO-NIGHT TO-MORROW!
ALL TALKING—ALL SINGING—ALL MUSICAL

Radio lashing drama of Hell-bent youth

"Half Marriage"

featuring OLIVE BORDEN and Morgan Farley with
Ken Murray and his Vaudeville favourite merry
makers 100 per cent all talking—all singing—all
musical drama. The

GRAND GALA PROGRAMME

of two and a half hours includes two

WARNER SHORTS

consisting of GIOVANNI MARTINELLI REVELLERS

As the Wellington Talkies is run in association with
Messrs. MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

You will here see the latest and the best Talkies of
different producing companies.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. (S.T.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Box Rs. 3-6; Sofa Rs. 2-4; Side Balcony Re. 1-8;
First Class Re. 1-2; Second Class Ans. 9

Seats Reserved at the Wellington Talkies every day
from 10 a.m.

NEXT SATURDAY.

LAURA LA PLANTE

IN

"HOLD YOUR MAN"

an all-talking, all-singing, all-musical picture at the

Wellington Talkies

UHOBI TALAO.

THE SURYA FILM COMPANY of BANGALORE.

Takes pleasure in presenting

THEIR CLASSIC OF THE INDIAN SCREEN

A PRINCE INDEED

Master
BACHOO

as the ideal
"PRINCE"

will reveal to you
a new phase of
his character
acting.

[KELLY]
the
LEOPARD
that
changes its Spots.



Miss LAXMI
as
"KUNJABALA"
will make you
wish you were
the
PRINCE
She is superb
in this picture.

TIPPOO
the
CANINE HERO
will drag you to
the theatre over
and over again.

What every motion-picture lover has been waiting for.
A drama that gives you all you want and more

A real tiger hunt, sword-fights on horse back, feats of wrestling,
ARCHERY: a duel with maces, gorgeous dances, grand settings
colourful dresses; a comic element running right through and a noble
theme woven round a love episode, tender touching and ennobling.

SHOWING FROM SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1930.

AT
KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

Reinstatement Of All Workers.

CONDITION PRECEDENT TO CALL OFF STRIKE.

G. I. P. Strike Committee's Resolution.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Central Strike Committee which met on the 5th inst. in the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union's Head Office at 6 p.m.:

(1) This meeting having carefully considered the reply given by Sir George Rainy to the demands of the G. I. P. Rly. men's Union, holds it is a unique victory of the strikers, though not coming up to the minimum demands of the Union after a glorious fight for one month, but further expresses its deep anxiety that reports have reached the Union that many of the temporary staff employed on the line, is being deliberately shown as permanent staff with a view to victimise thousands of the innocent strikers and that the present loop-hole in the conditions of reinstatement of strikers, is likely to give a handle in the hands of local Railway officials to victimise Union Strike leaders and many strikers by treating their posts as permanently employed and thus throw a thousand of Railway workers out of employment for a considerable long period and therefore is of opinion that the strike cannot be called off, unless a definite assurance is given either by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway or the Railway Board that all the strikers will be immediately reinstated in their original jobs either before the 15th of March or any other date fixed for resumption of duty.

(2) This Committee further hopes that this above proposal will be immediately acceptable to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and the Railway Board, in order to enable the Union to ensure good-will and peace between the Railway Employees and the Railway Administration.

(3) The Committee authorises Mr. Rulker to communicate these resolutions to the Agent and the Railway Board.

A Divided View.

The leaders of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union from different centres have come to Bombay to consider the question of the settlement of the strike. The strikers themselves, it is reported, are in favour of calling off the strike. The majority of the leaders are also of the same opinion, as they think that the strike is sufficiently prolonged, and in view of the financial stringency and want of a substantial strike fund it was advisable to end the strike. A few Left Wingers of the Strike Committee, however, take a different view, and they insist on continuing the strike at any cost till the Agent came to his senses.

Mr. Rulker addressed a strikers' meeting at Thana, Kurla and Parel on Wednesday exhorting the strikers to hold out till the Strike Committee came to a definite conclusion. It is probable, however, that the strike will end shortly.

G. I. P. STRIKE.

Railwaymen's Union News.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

A very heavy derailment on a T. B. with a wagon occurred on morning of February 3 near the Jhansi South Cabin. This caused a block on the line in goodhead and all the goods trains are now being received on the passenger platforms. The situation is firm, Bhopal, Bina, and Muttra are boldly facing all the difficulties consequent to eviction. It is heard that some families of the strikers at Muttra are living under trees in the open maidan.

Nagpur Strong.

Eight strikers including our Secretary at Nagpur were evicted on 28th February. The situation however remains quite unchanged. Our strength is well maintained.

Nandgaon To The Front.

The strike is in full swing here. Through the efforts of Messrs. Agnihotri and others even high officials are working as mashals. A Loco Head Clerk is working here as a Cabinman. Strikers are pre-

pared for any consequence and over 90 per cent. of the staff here are on strike. Doing giving is being done here every day and the sympathy of the public is very great. People are prepared to hold on till officially communicated from Head Office.

Poona Firm.

Strikers here are firm and will hold on till success is achieved. Meetings are held daily and public sympathy encouraging.

Reply Unsatisfactory.

The reply given by the Government of India to the demands of Railway workers, is quite unsatisfactory, hence Akola cannot accept unless a definite assurance is given officially to the Union Workers here are quite firm.

Loco Foreman's Haunts.

Strikers here are firm and peaceful. A woman striker was threatened in the night at 10 by a Loco Foreman and Railway Police, at her house on false charge of obstruction.

Accidents At Igatpuri.

Ghaut Engine No. 337 Type Y/2 and Engine No. 2004 type H/5 collided and derailed in Shed on 28/2/30 damaging the tenders and buffers on March 3.

This morning Bombay Engine No. 1503, while going to the shed got derailed on the cross over Road at the Manmad end of the Yard and blocked the down main line.

Kandwa To Fight.

Combined emergent of G. I. P. Rly. Men's Union resolved that all the strikers will be firm and prepared to fight to end unless Railway Board offer to take all the strikers back to duty unconditionally.

HARDA, March 4.

Commercial clerical transportation menials struck work and complete success is expected.

Nagpur's Decision.

(From A Correspondent.)

March 4.

The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Executive Committee at a meeting held this morning, with Mr. P. M. Naidu its Vice-President in the chair, came to an unanimous conclusion that the communiqué issued by the Railway Board means non-recognition of the union by the Railway Board, unconditional and abject surrender is calling off of strike before 15th March, victimisation of all active workers with no power of even representation of individual cases by union.

Nagpur branch vehemently repudiates all faithless negotiations carried on by individual members of A. I. R. Federation and calls upon its head office and all branches to prepare at once to give fight even to finish and beseeches the public to give their whole-hearted support in their grim struggle.

HARDA JOINS STRIKERS.

(From A Correspondent.)

HARDA, March 4.

The Commercial, clerical and transportation menials have struck work.

BHUSAVAL STRIKE NEWS.

(From A Correspondent.)

The so-called settlement at Delhi has not been felt satisfactory. It is looked upon as a deliberate humiliation meant to break the morale of the strikers. This sort of settlement instead of breaking the spirit of the strikers here has made them more determined to fight their battle to a finish, come what may. The public also are in tune with this spirit and have already commenced doles of grain and other necessities to the most needy. This work is being carried on shrewdly and very systematically, the best brains have enthusiastically applied themselves to it. The clerical staff is daily gathering strength and every day new additions to the strikers is the result. The clerical staff is proving to be very useful in making a propaganda in the local public and all over the line.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT KHANDWA.

(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, March 4.

The strike situation at this place is very strong. The total number of strikers has risen from 300 to 450. Another accident is reported to have taken place last night in the Ghaspura Yard, when two

"SORCERY" IN BOMBAY.

Victim Loses Rs. 530.

An ingenious mode of cheating to which a Hindu couple fell victim was mentioned before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday when Kondi Jote and Shanker Rawoo were placed on a demand application. The part played by "witchcraft and sorcery" in the perpetration of the "hoax" was related in an amusing way.

The victims in this case are: Tukaram Amrita, a Hindu and his wife Laxmibai. It is alleged they were cheated of a sum of Rs. 530.

THE STORY.

The story of the prosecution was that some time during January last a man named Shanker Rawoo and a woman, whose name is not known, visited Laxmibai and after having made her acquaintance told her that they were looking for a man who could practice witchcraft. They represented to her that if they succeeded in securing the services of such a man there was a "Settha" who would give them Rs. 20,000.

Laxmibai it appears promised to let them know if she found a man for that purpose.

A few hours after the departure of the visitors a man named Kondi Joti called on Laxmibai. He represented to her that he knew sorcery and could practice witchcraft. Laxmibai communicated the news to Shanker Rawoo.

Three or four days later Kondi Joti, Shanker Rawoo, the woman and another man named Balwant-rao went to the house of the complainant. After discussing with the complainant and his wife, Laxmibai, for a while, about the practice of witchcraft, they took the couple to a place called Gowari.

THAT LEMON.

There Kondi Joti did something with a lemon and then he told the others that Rs. 20,000 had already been sent to them. But before they could get the money they should deposit Rs. 1,130 in a Bank. Balwant-rao said that they had not enough money to put in the Bank and appealed to the complainant and his wife for help, promising to give them a large share of the Rs. 20,000. The latter pledged his wife's ornaments with a Marwari and obtained the amount which he presented over to Balwant-rao in the presence of the other accused. All of them then absconded.

A complaint was lodged and the two accused were apprehended on Tuesday. The rest are still at large.

The remand of the accused in police custody till March 19 was granted.

ANGLO-INDIAN'S CURRY.

He Wanted More!

Charged with assaulting a hotel servant, John Fisk, an Anglo-Indian, who described himself as engaged in theatrical business, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

The story of the prosecution was that on February 22 last the accused along with another man named J. H. Day went to the George Restaurant and ordered some curry and rice. As they found the curry too little for the rice, they asked for more, but the servant who was attending to them did not heed their demand.

After repeating their request two or three times, it was alleged the accused took the empty plate in his hand and tried to rush into the kitchen. Shaheban Sheikh Kamal the servant stopped him at the kitchen entrance and pointed to him the "no admission without permission" board. It was alleged the accused became angry at this and struck the servant and injured him on the head.

The case stands adjourned till March 10.

wagons were derailed owing to incorrect setting of points. Roadside stations have commenced going on strike. The following stations have so far been reported to have struck. Savda, Raver (all staff) Talvadya, Chandni, Chulkhani, Dongergaon Harsud, Bir, Khaigaoon, Singajee, Khirkiya.

SITUATION AT IGATPURI.

Some Facts And Figures.

(From A Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, March 3.

I give below a few details showing the state of Railway working at Igatpuri:—

(1) An A. S. M. drawing Rs. 345/- per month is working as a Cabinman. (2) A Transportation Inspector drawing Rs. 500/- per month is working as a pilotman. (3) A European guard drawing Rs. 210/- per month works as a Signal-marshal. (4) A B-grade guard drawing Rs. 130/- per month is seen working as a gateman. (5) Some clerks in Loco-foreman's office have applied for double pay. (6) Another batch telegraphed to their relatives and got them employed in the place of strikers. (7) An office boy drawing Rs. 15/- per month has been promoted to the clerk's post on Rs. 40/- per month.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, 55th Annual Meeting, Wodehouse Road, H. E. the Governor attending 6-30 p.m. Under the patronage of Lady Sykes, Toc H. Bombay Group 1, Concert in the Sir C. J. Hall, for the Scholarship Fund of the Robert Friday, March 7.

Bombay Legislative Council By-election: Nomination of candidates for the City South Non-Mahomedan Constituency.

The S.S. "Ranpura" with English mails of February 20 due 6 a.m. SATURDAY, March 8.

S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m. Bombay Races, Spring Meeting, 4th Day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The steamer "Clan Matheson" left Liverpool on the evening of 1st inst.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY:—Tuesday's figures are as under:—Cases 37; Deaths 15; Primary Vaccinations 242; and Re-vaccinations 1,129.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:—The Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 P.M., when Mr. W. H. Neilson will preside.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES:—Swami Vishwananda of Khar will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvat Geeta to-day (Thursday) in the Hall of Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road at 7 P. M. (S. T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 A. M. on the 5th instant and left there at 9-30 A. M. the same day.

F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—The Council of Management of the "F" ward District Congress Committee has confirmed the election of Prof. C. B. Jöhri to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as a result of the recent bye-election.

BHATIA LADIES MEETING:—A meeting of Bhatia ladies will be held on to-day (Thursday) at 2-30 P.M. at Sukhadwala building, Hornby Road, when Mrs. Lila Devi D. Banker will speak on "Co-operative Societies". All Bhatia Ladies are cordially invited.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—An adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Congress office.

D. T. MOOLJEE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients treated in the Danodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachuwki Road, during the month of January 1930, was 1538 out of whom 1320 were males and 218 were females including children.

LECTURES ON GUJARATI LITERATURE:—Mr. N. B. Divatia, Lecturer in Gujarati, Elphinstone College, will deliver Lecture II of his course of Lectures on Gujarati literature in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Mani-lal N. Divicek—Poet, Play Writer and Critic". The lecture will be delivered in "Gujarati". It is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Laurence Marquis, and South Africa per extra S.S. "Gujrat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 p.m. on Friday the 7th inst.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Lourenço per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-00 noon on Wednesday the 12th inst.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

The Commander-in-Chief returned to Delhi this morning after spending a few days in some of the Punjab Canal Colonies. He visited the Okara, Montgomery, Pakpattan and Dipalpur Districts where he visited the colonies on the lower Bari Doab and Nili Bar canals.

INSOLVENT BROKER'S CARD.

Official Assignee's Claim.

An interesting case is proceeding in the High Court before Justice Sir Norman Kemp over the card of one Virji Madhavji, a member of the Stock Exchange, who was declared a defaulter in 1925 and was later adjudicated insolvent by the High Court.

The Official assignee claims that the broker's card of the insolvent vests with him, along with his other property, and that the sale proceeds of the card should be distributed among the creditors. The claim is resisted by the President Mr. K. R. P. Shroff and 15 other members of the Board of Stock Broker's Association, who contend that the card is the personal privilege of a member and is forfeited when the holder ceases to be a member, as in this case.

"BHARAT MEN ANGREZI RAJ."

Printer Loses Appeal.

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

A full bench of the Allahabad High Court consisting of Justices Boys, Banerji and Moss King delivered judgment to-day on the application of R. Saigal, printer and publisher of the proscribed Hindi book "Bharat Men Angrez Raj", purporting to be a history of the British Rule in India, to set aside the proscription order of the Local Government.

The Court held that the advertisement could not be proscribed and set aside that order but upheld the order of proscription against the book itself, being satisfied that the book was not merely a history, but one intended to help propaganda for the entire severance of the British connection and to bring into hatred and contempt the existing Government.

The Court also awarded Rs. 4050 costs to Government.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 5th March 1930 have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 13th March on the same conditions as previously announced.

TREASURY BILLS DISCONTINUED.

The sale of six months' Treasury Bills has been discontinued.

AYURVEDIC DHARMARTH DAKHANA MANDAL.—This Mandal was formed in the year 1925 for starting "Ayurvedic Medical Houses" in the different localities of Bombay for supplying medicines free of charge to the public.

In the last month (February) 1803 patients have taken advantage of "The Kamatipura Ayurvedic Dharmarth Dakhana" out of that 1311 were Hindus while 492 were Mohammedans. On that 435 were children 680 women and 538 were men. The total number was 1803 including 236 new patients and 1567 old patients.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Small Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 5.

Previous Closing Rate	15.05
Today's Opening Rate	14.90
Difference	—15
To-day's Closing Rate	14.76
Difference	—29
Expectations	Rs. 246-3-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 5.

Previous Closing Rate	8.06
To-day's Opening Rate	8.02
Difference	—04
To-day's Closing Rate	8.00
Difference	—06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

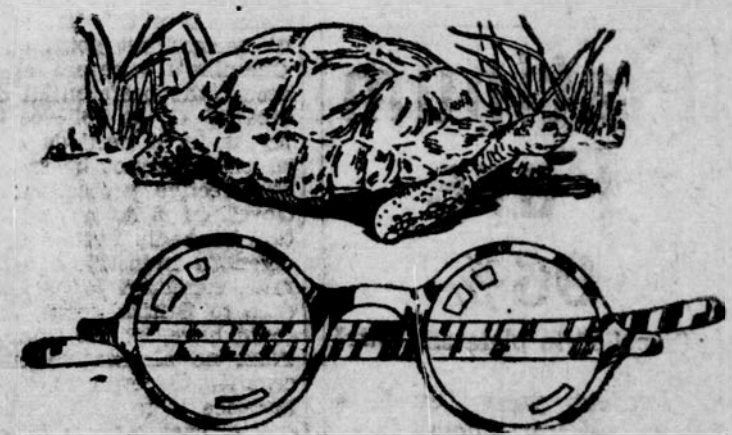
London, March 5.

Silver Ready	18 15 0
Higher	0 5 0
Silver Forward	18 2 0
Higher	0 1 0
Tone of market: India bought.	

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, March 5.

1st Settlement	43 9 0
2nd Settlement	42 13 0



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TORY WAR ON GOVERNMENT.

First Motion Of Censure Tabled.

TRADE DEPRESSION AND INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT DEPLORED.

LONDON, March 5. ing uncertainty and distress. —Reuter.

Coincidentally with Mr. Baldwin's enunciation of the fiscal policy which is warmly applauded by all Conservative newspapers, the Conservatives have tabled in the Commons, in the names of Messrs. Baldwin and Churchill, their first motion of censure, deploring trade depression and increase in unemployment resulting from the Government's policy, and regretting the refusal of Government not only to extend safeguarding or Imperial Preference but even to declare their intentions regarding the existing duties, thereby creating

100 VICTIMS OF FLOODS.

A Dam Bursts.

LONDON, March 4.

Paris.—Over forty persons are hitherto known to have perished in the floods, including seven soldiers who were engaged in rescue work in the neighbourhood of Albi. The deathroll is unofficially estimated at 100.

A dam has burst near Moissac, and waters have overflowed into fresh areas.—Reuter.

MEERUT TRIAL RESUMED!

Store Keeper in Ship and Books

MEERUT, March 5.

The hearing of the alleged Meerut Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day. Owing to Moslem holiday the case was not heard yesterday as arranged when the adjournment was granted. But the Court did not sit in the morning till lunch as the defence advocate Mr. K. C. Chakravarty wanted to interview the accused. The interview lasted till lunch.

Mr. Langford James who had gone to Calcutta during the adjournment arrived here yesterday. Mr. Langford James who had been keeping indifferent health is now much better. Mr. J. P. Mitter has also returned from Calcutta.

Mr. D. P. Sinha appeared for the defence. Mr. Chakravarty appeared for two of the accused.

Mr. Chakravarty after lunch handed to the judge two parcels received by mail containing books for the defence.

Bradley submitted he had sent for books in order to prepare the defence and did not know whether the parcels contained those books. The Judge said he was sending the books to the District Magistrate who would retain them and when the Local Government passed orders he would dispose of them.

Almordan, store keeper in ship who was examined before the adjournment was cross-examined by Mr. Sinha. Witness said that he could not say why the Captain of the ship had thrown away all other books and kept only the book exhibited.

The Court rose.—A. P.

Latest News.

LONDON, March 5.

Paris.—The Council of Ministers has approved the Ministerial declaration which states that the Government remains faithful to the general policy of the previous Tardieu Government. The Government emphasises that the financial problem dominates the home politics, necessitating firstly the maintenance of a policy of budgetary equilibrium and amortisation which has saved France for four years and secondly the stimulation of the working energies of the nation at a time when the world crisis in overproduction is reacting on France. The Government regrets that the party truce has not been agreed to, but declares its determination to carry out the programme whatever be the difficulties.

The Council has nominated the delegation to the Naval Conference, namely M. Tardieu, M. Briand, M. Duménil (Minister of Marine), M. Péllet (Minister of Colonies), M. Fleuryau (Ambassador in London) and M. Kerguelen (President of the Senate Naval Committee). The Council has decided to ask Parliament to vote 30 million francs for the relief of the sufferers as a result of the floods. The moratorium for debts will be immediately established in the devastated departments.—Reuter.

MR. KHANDERRAO MURDERED.

A Broach Hindu Sabha Worker.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam writes under date March 5:—

"I received to-day a telegram from Broach informing me that a prominent Hindu Mahasabha worker, Mr. Khanderrao was severely assaulted by Goondas. An hour later Mr. Narayanlal Pitli received a telegram that the said Hindu Sabha worker was murdered. Further details are awaited.

has recovered splendidly and is up about again. Weather is unfortunately very rainy, but the Prince is confident that he will be able to leave for Uganda on Sunday.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Henderson said he had decided not to publish the report of the British Ambassador in Russia as its publication would create an undesirable precedent and would not be in the interests of public service. He would, however, publish the translation of the Soviet decree regulating the practice of religion in Russia.—Reuter.

Nairobi.—The Prince of Wales

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STIRING EPISODES FROM MASARYK'S FATEFUL CAREER.

MAKER OF CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC.

To-day President Masaryk of the Czechoslovak Republic attains his eightieth year. There is all the glamour of romance in the son of a Coachman becoming the president of a Republic. But more interesting is his eventful political career which made him the tribune of his nation in the battle for the freedom of his country. "Independence will not preserve and save any nation; the nation must preserve its independence at any cost" has been the watchword of this veteran soldier of his country's liberty. On the eve of the campaign for Purna Swaraj for India, the following extracts from Dr. Jan Herben's booklet of the adventurous career of President Masaryk will be interesting and instructive.

In December 1914, there fled across the boundaries of Austria-Hungary a university professor, about whom it was rumoured that he corrupted the young; the political leader of the not numerous Progressive Party, whom no district in Bohemia would have elected to Parliament; a philosopher whose teachings were an evangel to some, but an abomination to most; a scholar recognised abroad who, nevertheless, at home was a member neither of the Academy nor of the Learned Society—a man of disputed significance who fled. In December 1918, this man returns home from exile in triumph as the first president of the Czechoslovak Republic, the sound of whose name thrills the hearts of the whole nation, from the borders of Bavaria to those of Roumania—whose name calls forth exultation and tears; in favour of whose election as head of the state the whole National Assembly arose with cheers as one man, all parties without exception, and for whose coming the whole Czechoslovak Republic is decorating itself with flying banners in every village and solitude. The significance of Masaryk's personality to-day is undisputed and omnipresent.

T. G. Masaryk made his appearance in Bohemia at an unpropitious time. He was a new man. Dissimilar to all who at that time were active in public affairs. Wherever he stepped in, he found opposition. Many years did not pass before he became a factor that could not be disregarded in public affairs. It was necessary to go with him or against him, it was not possible to avoid him or go around him and remain indifferent. Every thinking Czech had to balance accounts with Masaryk, because Masaryk was a live problem, a new program.

EARLY LIFE.
Masaryk was born on March 7, 1859, in the Moravian border-town Hodonin. His father was a coachman on an imperial estate. Thomas's childhood was restless and varied, because his parents lived in a different village almost every other year.

At the "gymnasium" of Brno (German, of course) Thomas Masaryk distinguished himself in all directions. In spite of the fact that he supported himself, like all poor students, by giving lessons, he acquitted himself of his studies with honours and besides privately learned Polish so well that he used to write his Czech compositions also in Polish. He remained in Brno, however, only till he had completed the sixth form. He was given to understand by the professors staff that he should leave. He was a restless spirit and often had conflict, both of a philological and disciplinary nature, with the professors, but especially about religion. He refused to go to confession and called the principal of the school a contemptible wretch for admonishing him with the words: "To confession you must go. I do not believe in it either, but I am an official and must do my duty."

Thomas Masaryk had to seek his fortune elsewhere, in Vienna. There he graduated from gymnasium with honours and besides by that time knew Russian well enough to tutor the children of a Russian family in Russian. In Vienna he also graduated from the university, took his doctor's degree, and became a docent of the university. Between taking his degree and becoming a docent he spent a year in Leipzig, where he became acquainted with Miss Charlie Garigue, later his wife; to bring her back from her parents, he went over to America in 1878. When in 1882 the University of Prague was divided into two parts, a Czech and a German, Dr. T. G. Masaryk was called to be a professor of the former.

Such were the salient points in the life of the man who in 1882 at the University of Prague took up work as a teacher and the organizer of his younger colleagues, whom he mustered to work in the scientific review "Athenaeum". He began to lecture in the clubs and societies of Prague on unaccustomed subjects and to write astonishing books; he became a member and instructor of the "Sokol" and captivated all

with whom he came into contact as well with his manly and graceful appearance as with his deportment, at once natural and energetic.

PRECURSOR OF REVOLUTION.
The position of Masaryk in his nation about the year 1900, at the meeting-point of the centuries, could well surprise the stranger; however, it was nothing strange to anyone versed in our home affairs. Thomas G. Masaryk had already raised several generations of pupils, had written a number of remarkable works, and already had behind him a significant political and publicistic activity, but his name was notorious rather than famous. All three of the official powers that ruled over the nation's life took a stand against him; he was hated by the church, punished by the state, and all but expatriated by the national leaders, because he disquieted these powers. The works of Masaryk to the year 1900 are many.

"The Czech Question", "Havlicek", "Hus", and "The Social Question" are books written for the entire nation; "The Czech Question" and "Havlicek" are, in fact, books written in a popular vein and we can consider them hand-books of our national program.

These two books are a catechism for every Czech who desires to be an enlightened member of his nation. They are books of gold. In these books is contained, first of all, Masaryk's religious faith, even though no credo in the orthodox sense. The foundation of Masaryk's whole life is religious. His motto had already been uttered in "Suicide": "Who redeemed mankind? Neither a politician, nor an economist, nor a socialist, nor a demagogue. It is really sublime how in the political and social unrest of his time Christ kept aloof from all politics; how easy it would have been for him to win over through political and socialistic agitation. He, however, demands the perfection of character, requires the deepening of feeling, he wishes people to become good because he knows that only thus will they find contentment for their souls." But Masaryk heard the questions of doubters: what is the use of this Czech Brotherhood and religious problem when we have before us political nature? He would always answer: "Who asserts that economic, political and national questions are not of importance, of great importance? I was in Parliament myself and never thought of talking there about religious questions directly. Chelický's 'Net of Faith' cannot repair the port of Holosovice; but neither can the literature of all our liberal representatives and partisans bring nearer the hour of coronation desired by the State Rights Party. I have nothing against politics, against economics, etc., but I am convinced that all these endeavours must have a deeper and homogenous foundation, and that this foundation was possessed by the leaders of our national awakening. I merely assert that all the present public and in a great measure literary struggling is superficial and therefore ineffectual; I assert that it is also not truly Czech. No respectable person will expound his most sacred convictions every little while at the slightest provocation, but every respectable person has such convictions and lives up to them. Now and then he will have to bear witness to truth expressly, but as a rule he will use his convictions as a guide to his conduct."

PROGRAMME FOR REGENERATION.
Masaryk's opinions on the national program, on national work in general and politics in particular, disquieted the contemporaries and leaders of the eighties and nineties of the last century. "The Czech Question" reads: "Our political programme and in fact also our national programme is effectual in so small a degree because it is too abstract, because it does not express the fullness of modern cultural needs. A national programme is not formed merely of notions—which are of course also necessary—but rather of the acquaintance with all the means which under given conditions could fulfil the ultimate aims of national endeavours. It is self-understood that the political parties must proclaim State Rights, to be understood as political independence—their final end. But what is important is that the proclaimers should be aware of the means leading to this end that they should not stop with their proclamation but all work indefatigably, each in his own province, for the advancement of his own education and that of others, as Palacky required. Independence will not preserve and save any nation. The nation must preserve its independence—morality and education will be our salvation,



President Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak Republic whose 80th birthday is celebrated to-day.

even political independence is only a means to attain the righteous living of the nation—we lost it when we ceased living morally as a nation. In our case even the political party, besides having its narrower programme, must stand on the firm foundation of a broad cultural programme."

"The entire attention of our national leaders and journalists was turned to Vienna, all salvation was expected from politics. Such an expectation must be disappointed—was disappointed and will yet be. So much can be done through our work for the improvement of our national life even under the existing constitution that this incessant calling for the help of the state borders on being a sad state of affairs."

It was upon educational work that Masaryk put greatest stress, as well as upon the enlightenment of the nation's principles and upon enlightened love of country. "The idea of nationality is for an enlightened person a whole cultural programme. If I say, 'I am a Czech', I must have a cultural programme. As the tendency to national development increases, states become national. Nationality creates states, or in other words: every nation strives for its own political being, which is necessary even to a small nation.... We strive for political independence, so that we would not be under a foreign curatorship. Even as the individual wishes to be his own master, so likewise does the nation. The foundation of this striving must be the enlightenment of national self-consciousness."

The third life question of our nation is according to Masaryk the social programme. "The social question is not the question of only one class or caste, it is the question of all. The granting of universal suffrage as a concession to the pressure of the labouring class is only a partial and negative solution of the problem; the question must be solved wholly and positively, and that means to enlighten and to warm the heads and hearts of all, it means to give spirit preponderance over matter, it means to suppress selfishness. The social question is the question of morality or immorality, it is the question of brute force against effective humanity."

"It is all very well to sing and preach about one's country, but one must keep to the concrete; for what does a humble Czech see in the poor hovel which to him is his country? What does he know of his Czech fatherland when his children are perishing morally and physically in an insufficient lodging? You must not go to such a person with patriotic phrases; give him a better lodging, and he will have a new horizon, he will have an entirely different national feeling than when he lives in unenviable poverty." "Ethics do not require only that a teacher be good, but also that he be given what belongs to him by right."

In the "Social Question" Masaryk transcribed St. Paul's famous hymn on love into the social language of modern man. Masaryk was never noisily patriotic, but few did so much thinking about their country and no one of his contemporaries worked so much for the betterment of the nation. And lo, Masaryk was laid hands on most cruelly by the Czech national leaders and rulers. For the first time it happened in 1886 when Masaryk in the name of science demanded that the question of the genuineness of the supposedly old manuscripts of

LIBERALS COMPOSE DIFFERENCES.

A Successful Conference.

CONFIDENCE L. G. & SIR ROBERT.

LONDON, March 6.
There were smiles on the faces of all participants in a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party in the Commons as they filed out after four hours' successful efforts to compose differences. The meeting adopted a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Robert Balfour. Sir Robert withdrew his resignation. Every member personally pledged himself to work in harmonious co-operation.—Reuter.

PARTY TO HARTSHORNE

Black Flag Demonstration in Dohad

(From A Correspondent.)

A strong protest against the farewell party to Mr. Hartshorne of Bardoli fame, was made at Dohad. A monster meeting of citizens, unprecedented in the history of Dohad held to-day. The meeting quite contrary to the expectations of some mischief-mongers was a great success. A challenge was thrown out to his five signatories of the invitation card to address the meeting and prove that the garden party was a public function. Some of the signatories, though not within public sight, were listening to the speeches. Speeches were made by Laxmidas Shrikant and Mama Phadke of Godhra who had recently been to Allahabad and had a vivid impression of the preparation of the coming struggle for independence. The meeting was attended both by Hindus and Mahomedans.

Mr. Mehrally leader of Youth Movement of Bombay Presidency, at the request of Youngmen's Association of Dohad arrived here quite in time. A demonstration of the protest was made amidst shouts of "down with Hartshorne", "Gandhi-Ki-Jai, Hindu-Muslim-Ki-Jai." Black Flags formed a prominent feature. Municipality had succeeded in getting an injunction issued against the procedure on the Municipality in deciding upon the farewell address and sanctioning Rs. 5 public money for the same. Extra police party was kept in readiness. Great excitement prevailed.

Mr. Mehrally addressed a meeting of the citizens opposite the Municipal hall, appealing to the people not to be misguided.

Karachi.—Air Mail left for London on Tuesday morning. The Outward Mail which left Karachi on 18th February reached London on 28th February.—A.P.

Multan.—The editor of "Vir Kesari" paper has been arrested on a charge of sedition.—A.P.
Patna.—In the local Council bye-election Rai Bahadur Dwarakanath who resigned his seat in obedience to the Congress mandate was declared re-elected from Patna University constituency defeating Miss Shalabala Das. There was a very close voting in the election and the Rai Bahadur got in only by a narrow majority of twelve only.—Free Press.

awaken interest in the fate of a martyred nation.

MAN OF ACTION.
Masaryk returns from exile as the president of the Czech republic. The son of a coachman has come to the Czech throne, vacated by the deposition of the Habsburg dynasty. Masaryk is a man of work, he does not ask for celebrations. He surely did not come to bring inactivity, rest, and indulgence. He will goad us on to work because a great deal is expected from the Czech nation. Masaryk's work among us will continue to be the work of a builder. For we know now finally that T. G. Masaryk from the very beginning was a formative spirit, a builder, a creator. Unrightly was he looked upon as an iconoclast. Every builder who constructs a new building must pull down the old and decayed, and clear away the refuse. And it was upon this phase of his activity that rested the shortsighted and sometimes malignant eyes of those who did not perceive the building.

There was one party which always honoured Masaryk as a great idealist and creative spirit and national pedagogue. Masaryk has ceased to be the leader of one party, for the whole nation called him to be its leader at the dawn of the new liberty. Masaryk's work is already beginning to bear fruit. That work is nothing else than continuing the traditions of our past of the time of Hussites and Brotherhood, which were interrupted by both the victors on the White Mountain: Rome and Vienna.

WORLD OF SPORT

THROUGH MY GLASSES.

What The Running Tells.

(BY "PILOT")

Several close finishes made the racing thrilling business on Saturday last. HOPPE put up another notable performance when winning the Northumberland Handicap and this success was a tribute to his trainer Jennings who has devoted special case to the preparation of this heavily topped son of Farman.

Mr. Eve has had few big successes during the season proper. STAR OF ITALY, of course, captured the princely Eclipse Stakes and NORTH-WEST PASSAGE appropriated a minor event.

MOOFID maintained a winning sequence when he won the Bassein Plate and as his opponents included WALIDA, the winner of the Irwin Cup, and SHEMA, the Arab Derby winner, it was a sterling performance. This well bred bay has stood a strenuous season and it is quite on the cards that he will add to his laurels during the monsoon campaign at Poona.

FRIAR MELODY'S PRIDE was finishing on in the five furlongs' dash for the Juniors' Handicap and her running made it plain that she is on the up grade. There may yet be a consolation event for this filly who is generously endowed with speed.

INDIAN STAR figured in an exciting finish for the Houghton Plate last week. The grey was always in the forefront and like all the progeny of Tetratema showed a fine burst of initial speed. I have an idea that he will be seen to advantage next week.

Had EMPIRE not lost ground at the start of the Bunder Abbas Plate, Division II, it is very probable that he might have won. Mr. Avasia's grey is engaged next week and it will not surprise me if he gets his head in front this time.

It is pleasing to see HOTSTUFF back on the course again. Great hopes were entertained for this son of Somme Kiss, but he early went "wrong". It is obvious that Jennings has him right again and should his leg stand he is bound to do well in the colours of his sporting owner.

MARIA must be noted as a likely winner before the close down of the campaign. He missed an engagement on Monday, but is certain to start next Saturday in one of the division of the Tehran Plate.

Note the following: THE SLIDING STONE, STAR OF ARABIA, FUNNY FACE and RED RUNNER.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

(By "PILOT")

CO-RESPONDENT (Sibbritt) and FLYING STEVE (Bullock) went together over a brisk seven furlongs. The former was better.

ICE MARK (R. Boy) and VESINGTON PLANET (Barnett) galloped five furlongs from the "nine" to the "four". ICE MARK finished in front.

QUICK TOY (Barnett) got the better of FISHPOOL (R. Boy) in a dash over five furlongs.

SUNNYVILLE (Reynolds) was restricted to cantering exercise over six furlongs.

TRISTAN (Sibbritt) covered an easy six furlongs on the race track. THE SLIDING STONE (R. Boy) was impressive in a strong run over ten furlongs.

CLIFTON ABBOT (Herbert) moved in good style when sent over nine furlongs.

ROSE OF PERSIA (Clarke) negotiated ten furlongs at top speed. Fair.

LOOSE MOMENTS (Stokes) shaped better than COED CANLAS (Burn) in a mile spin.

WATCHFUL (R. Boy) accompanied PALM LEAF (Reynolds) in a brisk mile gallop. PALM LEAF was easily the better of the two and is in great form.

IRISH RIGHT (Duckenfield) on a charge of sedition.—A.P.

Patna.—In the local Council bye-election Rai Bahadur Dwarakanath who resigned his seat in obedience to the Congress mandate was declared re-elected from Patna University constituency defeating Miss Shalabala Das. There was a very close voting in the election and the Rai Bahadur got in only by a narrow majority of twelve only.—Free Press.

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There was one party which always honoured Masaryk as a great idealist and creative spirit and national pedagogue. Masaryk has ceased to be the leader of one party, for the whole nation called him to be its leader at the dawn of the new liberty. Masaryk's work is already beginning to bear fruit. That work is nothing else than continuing the traditions of our past of the time of Hussites and Brotherhood, which were interrupted by both the victors on the White Mountain: Rome and Vienna.

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RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

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In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.
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Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

- All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:
- (a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
 - (b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
 - (c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
 - (d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
 - (e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
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FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power-driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

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 - (d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
 - (e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of The Bombay Chronicle will be entitled to all the General Accidents Insurance benefits during the period of 24 hours every Monday.

CRY FOR MORE WATER.

Villages Look Like Sahona, Says A Knight.

GOVERNMENT'S APOLOGIA.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed consideration on Wednesday of the demand for a grant of Rs. 29,06,000 under "Public Health Transferred" made by the Minister of Education on Tuesday.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) moved that the provision of Rs. 2,57,340 for "Grants-in-aid" to Local Bodies for village water-supply be reduced by Rs. 100. Mr. Swaminarayan suggested that the Government should give facilities to Local Boards for improving the water-supply in the district of Ahmedabad, where there was great hardship on account of scarcity of water.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) also submitted that his constituency suffered acutely on account of scarcity of water. The Local Boards of Kaira complained every year that they did not get necessary grants for water-supply.

WATER SCARCITY.

Sir Rustom Vakil (Ahmedabad) supported the cut and thus brought to the notice of the Minister the very vital need of the people in the rural areas in regard to the water-supply. During the last four weeks, he visited three some of the rural areas and he gathered from the people that they experienced difficulties for water similar to those met with by the travellers in the deserts of Arabia and Africa. To these poor people, he said, potable water was more valuable than the bottles of brandy and whisky. He, therefore, suggested to the Government to set apart large funds for the purpose of repairing tanks and digging wells in some rural areas of Gujarat where water-supply was acute.

"INHUMAN."

The Thakor of Kewada in further supporting the cut said it was inhuman to sit quietly and allow poor villagers to suffer.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank (General Secretary) assured the House that Government did pay attention to the question of village water-supply. Government had realised the urgent necessity of increasing the water-supply. The immediate problem before the Minister was to make sure that Government got full value of the grants they made to the Local Boards. He admitted that there was a slight reduction of Rs. 15,000 in the grant this year.

Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai Naik (Surat) also supported the cut motion.

MORE WATER WANTED.

Mr. Noor Mohamed (Karachi) pleading for his district said the people of Karachi district experienced the same difficulties as those experienced by the people of Gujarat.

Khan Bahadur Jamsheedi Vakharia (Broach) pointed out the sufferings of Vagra and Jamnagar in regard to the water-supply. People, he said, were migrating to other places owing to scarcity of water.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) also pleaded for greater attention on the part of the Government to the question of water-supply.

Mr. W. W. Smart (Commissioner, N. D.) said that Government had undertaken boring experiments in some parts of the Northern Division, but the results were not quite encouraging. What was needed was "Bhandaras" with which different villages might be joined by water-pipes. Such schemes would involve expenditure of several thousands of rupees.

DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.

Dr. M. G. Solanki (Nominated) spoke on behalf of the "depressed" classes and said right to draw water was denied to the "depressed" classes even in the case of wells belonging to local bodies. In a certain village of Gujarat, he said, Mahatma Gandhi assured the untouchables that they had equal right as other Hindus.

The untouchables drew water the first day when Mahatma Gandhi was there, but the next day when the untouchables went to the wells, the Patidars drove them away with lathis, as Mahatma Gandhi had left that place.

NO "GANDHI RAJ".

The Patidars told the untouchables that "Gandhi Raj" had gone and they had again the Patidar Raj. He therefore urged Government to give protection to the "depressed" classes from the oppression of orthodox Hindus.

GOVERNMENT "DID THEIR BEST."

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai assured the House that he himself was interested in the question of water-supply and was glad to hear criticisms from various honourable members. There were certain places in Gujarat where water was obtained by a little boring, while there were others where in spite of deep boring water was not to be had at all.

For instance, at Dholera and Dhaudhuka borings were made as far as 800 feet deep without success. He emphasised that the

Government did their best to give better water-supply in the rural areas and to increase grants to Local Boards.

CASTE-RIDDEN.

Replying to Dr. Solanki, he said even among the untouchables there were classes and castes. For instance, a Dhed would not allow a Bhangi to draw water from his well and vice versa. He had, however, never heard of a single case in which the rights of drawing water from a well built with Government grant were denied to the members of the "depressed" class.

Dr. Solanki himself was an M. L. C. and as such it was his duty to bring to the notice of the proper authorities any case where members of the "depressed" classes were deprived of the rights of drawing water from wells built with Government grant. It was no use talking of the "depressed", suppressed and untouchable classes 'ad nauseam' without giving any particular instances.

GOVT'S CARELESSNESS.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay North) moved a cut of Rs. 1,000 in the demand under "Public Health". Dr. Gilder enquired as to why no medical man was given to the Rockefeller Fellowship last year though applications were invited. He asked the Minister of Education to enter a strong protest if the delay was done to the Government of India in not sending the applications to the Executive Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation.

He then referred to the cholera epidemic that followed floods last year at certain places in the presidency and asked why Government had to go to the market for buying vaccine for cholera. Bombay Presidency was always visited by Cholera and he asked why the Haffkine Institute did not keep cholera vaccine?

MINISTERS—PUPPETS.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals) speaking of the paternal care of the Government for the villages referred to the location of a slaughter house at Dohad and said a few years ago there was a slaughter house in the Mohomedan locality. The Mohomedan residents protested against it on sanitary ground and it was removed by order of the Government to a locality inhabited by Hindu Weavers.

The Weavers also protested on the ground of sanitation and the speaker represented the matter to the Collector, Commissioner and the Home Minister, and they decided to erect a wall round the slaughter house. Mr. Mukadam asked why the same remedy was not applied when the slaughter house was in Mohomedan locality. The fact was, he said, the ministers whether good or bad were playing in the hands of Secretaries and Commissioners.

ALL IS FOR THE BEST.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank (General Secretary) said Government of Bombay were not responsible for the delay in selecting a medical man for the Rockefeller Fellowship. He assured the House that Government were keeping themselves in touch with the research work done in western countries in regard to various diseases.

Mr. J. H. Garretie, (Commissioner) said it was a matter of great difficulty to select a site for a slaughter house. The objection against the present site was not so serious as to justify its removal. The Dohad municipality had already spent a large amount of money and it would not be right to remove it to another place.

The Council adjourned till 1 p. m. to-day when the debate will be resumed.

PRICE OF THE 18d. RATIO.

(Continued From Page 1.) fully borne out prognostications of members like Sir Purshottandas Thakurdas, Mr. Birla and Mr. Chetty and belied the forecasts of Sir Basil Blackett.

POLITICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Mr. Roy disagreed with Sir George Schuster in his political diagnosis and feared that there was spirit of retaliation breathing through this part of the budget speech. Politically as economically India was passing through the world process of evolution. Was there not a political assassination even in Geneva? Indian public had enough sanity to know its own interest. If India lost credit in world's market it was because of the melancholy impression brought about by the failure of the Government of India to carry forward such bills as Public Safety and Hungerstrike Bills. Concluding Mr. Roy criticised the Empire Free Trade policy and objected to the Government of India imposing taxation in the hope of helping provinces because the whole constitutional structure was undergoing a change and none knew whether there would be federal or unitary government.—A. P.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the Government had for long agitated, cogitated and hesitated over the matter of cotton industry but better late than never. Government had, however, coupled pro-

tection with a proposal which no member of the House could ever accept. ("Hear, hear.") No British Dominion had accepted the policy of Imperial Preference or given preference to Britain if there was the slightest suspicion that a Dominion would be adversely affected in future. "To ask us to do anything which is not absolutely in the interest of the country would be absolutely ridiculous and absurd. We are told that the exemption proposed is in the best interests of the country. Three points considered in this connection are whether the imported goods from England compete with ours in this country, whether the exemption given to England is really a relief to consumers in India, thirdly, whether this exemption will by any chance within the next three years enable imported goods from England to compete better with our own." He proposed to discuss these matters later on the tariff bill. He welcomed the Finance Member's statement that fiscal autonomy was real. He said "Let us not forget that under the present constitution Government of India have taken their budget to higher authorities and only recently the Finance Member proceeded 6000 miles to take his instructions. I accept the Finance Member's statement but hope that the convention will now be given statutory effect. Under fiscal autonomy we do not want our Finance Member to go 6000 miles for instructions. We do not desire appeals to be made by England or any other country, not before the Budget is introduced but after it is introduced in this House; then that would be a reality. (Applause). The Government asked us to keep in view the grave importance of wider considerations and that since the viceroys' announcement the original trustee theory has been replaced in a section of the powerful British press by open declarations that India is necessary for England and further reforms are dangerous to the interests of England because India is England's best market. When an appeal is made to us to look at the question fairly I would remind the members of Government that there is this powerful section in England which is against giving any reforms. This is an outrageous and monstrous policy that one country should not be allowed to advance because its trade is to be reserved for another country that our industries and commerce should remain where they are because the interests of another country are affected. The appeal therefore is inopportune. As regards measures of taxation we keep our minds open till these bills are presented.

RIFLE CLUB IN INDIA.

Dr. Moonji confined his criticism to Military Budget and held that unless it was very much reduced India would never be satisfied. He felt that the provision for nation building part was entirely inadequate and the present policy of Government would perpetuate dependence of India on foreign defence. He urged greater facilities for rifle clubs in India and for the rapid development of the territorial army.

EDUCATIONIST VIEW.

Dr. Ziauddin criticised the budget from an educationalist point of view. He held that a system which could not produce a single soldier was self-condemned. He suggested that Government of India should contribute one crore of rupees for introduction of compulsory primary education in the country and ask local governments to contribute the balance. He also suggested that secondary education should be a combination of general and technical education and it should be under the Central Government. He criticised the Advisory Committee for Indian students and urged their abolition. He described the Public Service Commission as a white elephant of the Home Department which should be dispensed with.

UNDO THE EVIL.

Pandit Malaviya felt that the budget proposals were the greatest indictment of the present system of Government under which expenditure was ever growing irrespective of the needs of the country. Taxation in India was kept on war level and it was not proposed to add to it by five crores. "We cannot think it is deliberately kept up as such and the sooner we end it the better for the humanity of India." Pandit Malaviya attributed all the troubles of the Government to the policy of the right policy was to undo the evil. The silver duty would further affect the masses of the country as they would have five per cent. more than the world market price now and would have their saving further reduced when the duty was removed. Pandit Malaviya described five per cent. protective duty on textiles as bounty to Lancashire goods imposed with the sole intention of driving out Japan from the Indian market. With increase in income-tax rates this duty would in no way help the Indian manufacturer.

THE RIGHT COURSE.

Proceeding the speaker said the Finance Member had made an appeal on behalf of the British Government and had warned that



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any adverse decision of the Assembly would prejudice British public opinion at the Round Table Conference. Pandit Malaviya asked whether it was right for the Government to put such a pressure upon them when they were not told what Government proposals regarding Dominion Status were. But he said:—"If we fail to yield to your pressure and do not respond to British Government the responsibility for it would lay with the Indian Government." In conclusion he said he-renchment and taxation to the needs of the country were the only right course for the Government.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir George Schuster in his comprehensive reply to the debate said that Government was convinced that no case had been made for a general rise in the cotton tariffs beyond fifteen per cent. Retrenchment as a matter of policy must wait till revision of the constitution was agreed to. The country needed badly an economic policy. He was considering Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's suggestion for an Economic Advisory Council for India on the lines of

the British Government. Sir George Schuster added he could not take off the silver duty. He was, however, considering Mr. Chetty's suggestion to impose duty on silver wares and silver thread and would give his views shortly.—A. P.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Non-official Parties Programme.

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The lobby correspondent of the Associated Press says that various parties have settled their programme during discussion of demands for grants.

The Nationalists propose to raise a discussion in the Executive Council demand with a view to criticise Government's irresponsibility.

The Independents propose to raise a debate on the Army Department.

The Assembly Swaraj Party will take up salt question, particularly in relation to the question of salt monopoly.

The Europeans and the Central Muslims have not yet settled their programme.—A. P.

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A Budget Fallacy Exposed.

ALLEGED REDUCTION IN MILITARY
EXPENDITURE.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND SALT TAX.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber have addressed the following telegram to the Government of India, through their representative in the Assembly, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, re: the Budget of the Government of India for 1930-31:

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber have gone through the Financial Statement of the Government of India, as published in the Press, carefully and with interest. They find that the review of Indian finance for last year as well as for the current year does not give any valid ground for the estimates presented for this year. On revenue as well as on expenditure side the figures submitted are such as admit of considerable revision with a view to greater economy. Considering expenditure first, Committee entirely disapproved of the alleged reduction of 80 lakhs in military expenditure, not only because reduction is only nominal, the expenditure for re-equipment being spread over three years instead of two with the result that net aggregate total charge will perhaps be greater by 40 lakhs in three years than as originally contemplated, but also because 7 years after Inchcape Report, standard recommended therein of 50 crores maximum military expenditure has not yet reached; nor any attempt still made to keep defence expenditure within that limit.

A FALLACY EXPOSED.

Further Committee cannot but point out that the value of the Rupee since 1923 has been increased artificially by the enhanced ratio and consequently 55 crores of to-day are equivalent to 62 crores. Hence in value spent military expenditure instead of being reduced is in reality much higher than in 1923. Committee would also point to world efforts for peace and reduction of armaments and mention the example of Great Britain herself summarily reducing her Naval programme with a view to offer substantial earnest of her desire for real disarmament. Committee would earnestly require what token of this kind Government of India offer to make protestations of peacefulness believable? All these considerations combined, Committee most emphatically condemn continued maintenance of military budget at such an excessive level and demand immediate reduction so as to come within the standard recommended in Inchcape Report, with regard to enhanced value of Rupee. That would avoid all need of tax-increase, and even permit handsome refunds to Provinces for speeding up nation-building departments. Expenditure on Civil side also indicate persistent lack of real retrenchment. Committee see no reason why under the present financial condition Government should spend such large sums as those proposed for Civil Aviation.

REDUCE TIME-SCALE INCREMENTS.

They also consider time ripe for serious efforts at reducing the burden of time-scale increments in salaries for which heavy provisions necessitated in this as in all following budgets. Committee feel if Indianisation is to be genuinely carried out, and is to result in substantial economy in administrative cost, it is of the utmost importance to review with a view to retrenchment the scale of salaries and allowances of superior officers payable under the Indian Government, correlated properly to the amount of services obtained in return. On the income side, Committee would first observe that the deterioration in revenue on existing basis estimated by Finance Member, as likely to result, is utterly without foundation. No sufficient reason shown for fall by 89 lakhs in Railways and Posts, especially if genuine efforts are made for promotion of trade. They consider if allied services on Railways were properly developed both the Commercial Departments need show no loss at all, and may even result in good surplus.

INDIA AND WAR DEBTS.

Committee also fail to see why no mention is made in succeeding years of instalments from German reparations due to India, which must not be considered as extraordinary and as such to be appropriated as and how Finance Department chooses. For the number of years for which that share even though progressively diminishing, is likely to be received, it must be definitely included as integral part of Government resources. They would like to know what share under Young Plan will be accruing to India as against the 156 lakhs of this year from the same source.

Committee consider the accountability fiction regarding constant re-valuation of Securities in Gold Standard Reserve dangerous and

arrangements made regarding the interest receipts at standard rates for the same open to objection. These being fixed investments the necessity for constant re-valuation following changes in bank-rate is not at all imperative and only results in avoidable confusion in figures, without any substantial effect upon budget.

PRINCIPAL OF TAXATION

Regarding budget proposal for changes in taxation, Committee would lay down as general principle that no tax changes be made so as to add to revenues unless it be absolutely necessary to meet an unavoidable deficit, and in no case for building up a surplus or Revenue Reserve Fund and except where utterly unavoidable no taxation should be imposed by way of excise or export duty on the country's own produce unless later is an absolute monopoly of the producing country like jute. They accordingly feel that taken collectively the tax-proposals offend against first principle by taking more from people than absolutely needed for legitimate public requirements. They likewise welcome reduction in rice export duty, still holding to the belief that that tax, even at its reduced rate, is an offence against sound public economy.

Changes in the Kerosene duty, in excise as well as on import, are, Committee are aware, complicated by the Oil combine's international arrangements, and consequently offer no further criticism.

Changes in Sugar duty, Committee consider, to be excusable solely on ground of benefit to the Indian Sugar Industry. They advise the same duty be levied on "Gur." Reduction in the price of sugar, they recognise, may make the net effect of the burden not unbearable high. And appropriation for Sugar industry development is welcomed for same grounds.

AN EXTRA-BURDEN.

Regarding Income-tax, Committee would press the principle mentioned by the Finance Member himself of 'allowing business losses incurred in any one year to be carried forward to the next year' to be introduced as and from this year, as the prolonged severe depression has told very seriously on business in general in the country. They would advise business profits to be assessed on three years' average. They would take this opportunity to press that the existing exemption of Sterling Securities from Indian Income-Tax be removed as an inequitable feature of Indian Finance, and that said Securities be made liable to the same. Committee strongly oppose to increase in Income and Super-tax as an extra burden on the individual Income-Tax payer, who is already heavily taxed.

OBJECTIONABLE.

The Committee consider duty on silver objectionable in principle. Truly speaking India is not a silver producing country; and only sense in which she can be so regarded is in virtue of high accumulated stocks of silver in the country. They are convinced, however, that by artificial appreciation of this kind sought to be given to silver, no real benefit will accrue to the silver wealth of community. They further feel convinced that such treatment of silver is intimately mixed up with general currency policy and so long as India—a heavy consumer of silver—is committed to the policy of demonetisation of silver. Government must realise that international price of silver must fall. Any attempt to dispose of India's silver in world market must, therefore, inevitably result in loss no matter how high the silver import duty in India may be. The Committee would accordingly advise no steps be taken to tax movement of precious metals, pending the revision of the entire currency policy of the country. If proposed duty is intended to afford protection to silver produced as by-product in Burma, the Committee would point out that would be a wrong uneconomical method of granting such protection. Tax on silver, they would further point out, is added to the other tax proposals, with a view not to meet an unavoidable deficit but to secure a surplus which is utterly unjustifiable.

"UNBROKEN SERIES OF INJURY."

The Committee would remind Government that their silver policy in the past has been one of broken series of injury to India and the measure now proposed is in no sense calculated to remedy that long and deep injury. They, therefore, unreservedly condemn proposal for silver duty, and trust Government will drop it as unlikely to help at all the value of silver stocks. The only item in that part of budget Committee can at all welcome is the implied invitation to joint action for silver producing countries of the world with a view to maintain prices of silver.

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ver. Though apprehensive that the time is long past when even international action of this kind would succeed, the Committee would nevertheless not bat any door for reconsideration so as to right the wrong of half a century if it be humanly possible. In this connection, they would commend to Government action of the United States Government regarding purchase by Government of all silver produced in that country at a fixed price. Would Indian Government Committee ask be prepared to follow suit so as to afford a guarantee of minimum price to silver stocks of the country?

In view of all the tax proposals of Government the Committee would strongly press for reduction in Salt duty.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

Coming to the ways and means budget, the Committee would reiterate their strong disapproval of the last Sterling Loan and welcome the programme of ways and means in so far as it definitely omits any Sterling Loan for next year. They note that borrowing next year even in India of new capital is very considerably reduced, but cannot avoid impressing upon Government the desirability of radically reviewing their capital programme for next few years when country passing through acute economic depression. Pending the realisation of efforts now proposed to be made for revival of industry and trade in country, all possible means of securing necessary capital for such revival should be adopted, and if Government restrict their capital borrowing to the absolute minimum required the same would materially assist the programme of economic revival.

Brass And Copper Merchants' Grievances.

The President of the Brass and Copper Merchants' Association, Poona, writes: "A meeting was called on behalf of the Brass and Copper Merchants' Association on 1st instant with Mr. E. J. Danse on the chair, to consider the position of the G.I.P. Railway for the goods traffic. The following resolutions were

passed unanimously:—(1) The goods tendered for despatch from 20-1-30 to several stations on the G.I.P. and foreign railways have not been received yet, though letters and telegrams are received from the customers. (2) A Committee of 5 members was formed to take steps with the authorities of the G.I.P. Railway constitutionally and legally, in cases of the goods not received at destination."

DEATH OF H. H. SIR PRATAP SINGH JUDEV MAHENDRA. TIKAMGARH, March 4.

Sir Pratap Singh Judev Mahendra, Maharaja Bahadur of Orchha, is dead.

(His Highness Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1854. The hereditary titles of the ruler are His Highness Saramad-rajah-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sahai Bahadur. The rulers of the Orchha State are Bundela Rajputs claiming descent from the Gaharwars of Benares. The State entered into relations with the British by the treaty of 1812. Its capital Tikamgarh is 38 miles from Lalitpur Station, on the G. I. P. Railway.)

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MR. VAN LEAR BLACK'S FLIGHT.

KARACHI, March 5. The Dutch-American millionaire, Mr. Van Lear Black, who is flying to the Far East, left Karachi at 7-50 this morning for Delhi.—A.P.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

NEW DELHI, March 4. The next session of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be held at Akola no the 19th and 20th April.—A.P.

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LABOUR AND BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

They know that before the Act came into operation, strikes had taken place without much consequence, except in the case of Mr. B. P. Wadia of Madras, to those involved in them and that even to-day the strikes of unorganised workers and unregistered Unions have taken place. They are also aware that during strike periods some leaders of registered unions were actually sent to jail under some other law of the land. Registration or no registration, there are risks in strikes; they will only be increased, it may be further argued, to some extent under non-registration. Why then have registration at all and thereby submit to the illegitimate interference from Government—an interference which is likely to create suspicion in the public mind and in the minds of the workers about the Trade Unions agreeing to such interference? Such Unions may not become sufficiently strong and the object the Bombay Government have in view may not be achieved.

DEATH WARRANT.

This position, viz., the Unions not agreeing to registration, will inevitably lead to another position of a serious character; in fact, the latter may prove to be a death warrant of the trade union movement in India. When it is found that the Trade Unions reject registration and carry on their activities some of which may be considered unhealthy or even objectionable, the next logical demand will be for compulsory registration. It may come either from the capitalists or from the Government; but it is bound to come. Indeed, such a demand had been made, when the Trade Unions Bill was on the legislative anvil, by some of the employers' organisations; but it was rejected by the Government of India and the Central Legislature. It is now fully realised that compulsory registration implies the suppression by law of unregistered trade unions. The only effect of compulsory registration will, therefore, be that the unregistered unions will not exist and the registered ones will be under Government control—which means the end of independent trade union movement.

MISLEADING ANALOGY.

The plea of investing the Registrar with powers of supervision and intervention is based upon the analogy between the Co-operative and Trade Union movements; but the analogy is entirely misleading. There cannot possibly be any comparison between the two movements. While the one is a humanitarian and uncontroversial movement in which there is hardly any conflict of interests, the other is a fighting movement where there is a constant conflict between the employers and employees. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has non-controversial duties to perform—non-controversial in the sense that he has no other party to deal with. The same cannot be said, with truth, to be the case with the Registrar of Trade Unions. Moreover, Government are themselves a great employer of labour and the Registrar is only a part of the governmental machinery. It is humanly impossible for him to be absolutely impartial in using his powers of supervision and intervention. I, at any rate, decline to believe that he can keep away prejudices, hold the scales even and be sympathetic to the unions.

UNHEARD-OF POWER.

With regard to the proposal to extend the Registrar's powers of cancellation of registration in the case of Unions which infringe their own by-laws, this is clearly the function of the members and not of the Registrar's. I know the argument that the workers do not understand such matters; but that hardly makes out a case for transferring this function from legitimate to illegitimate hands. The workers' ignorance is the cause of their exploitation; but I am not aware of any restrictions being placed upon the exploiters. I have also seen it stated in the public press that some joint stock companies or mill agencies do not occasionally observe their Articles of Association; but I have never heard a proposal to cancel their registration.

A CLASS LEGISLATION.

The last proposal is to invest the Registrar with power to ascertain the correct membership of Trade Unions. He can certainly get an idea of a union's correct membership from the annual statement of accounts which it has to send under the Act, if only he cares to compare it with the rates of Union contributions which he finds in the Union's rules. He gets at the time of registration. The statement of accounts is prepared by an auditor authorised by the rules made under the Act and should suffice for the purpose of ascertaining the Union membership. Any extra powers are both unnecessary and superfluous; and if they are granted, they will be unwarranted and one-sided. It will be remembered that in 1924 the Bombay Government had in-

roduced in the Legislative Council a Statistics Bill for the purpose of compulsorily collecting industrial statistics. In the "Memorandum of Points" prepared by Government it was stated that "it is of the utmost necessity and importance at the present juncture to compile statistics in connection with matters relating to all departments of labour in the Presidency," that "such statistics will be required to a considerably increasing extent in the very near future for the purpose of the settlement of industrial disputes," that "it would be absolutely impossible to collect statistical data relevant to a dispute after the dispute has begun," that "the evidence produced before a Court of Enquiry which is based not on statistical data accurately collected and compiled but on hurriedly presented documents cannot lead to correct conclusions about the general condition of an industry or about the question of labour and wages in that industry," that "the voluntary method of collecting statistics has not been found to be successful," and that "a Statistical Act is a natural and necessary complement to an Industrial Disputes Act." With the declaration of such clear convictions, the Bombay Government withdrew the Bill owing mostly to the vehement agitation of the employers and exhibited their incapacity to stand firm under pressure from the capitalist class. When, therefore, they are afraid to enact legislation for the collection of industrial statistics from the employers—legislation which they had themselves admitted to be complementary to the Trade Disputes legislation—how can they consistently with their professed impartiality in respect of capital and labour, recommend legislation for compulsory ascertaining the trade union membership, especially when the Registrar can ascertain it under the existing law?

For all these reasons I have no option but to oppose all the proposals of the Bombay Government about amending the Indian Trade Unions Act.

BEST WAY OF SPENDING VACATION.

(Continued from page 6.)
their own accounts, and later on they may write their own petitions of complaints to the proper superior authorities. Literacy will enable them to read newspapers and tracts in libraries, attain a higher standard of living and adopt more hygienic ways of life. They will also improve their efficiency in economic productivity. Nothing should therefore appeal to the student-world better than this best form of Social Service which can easily be rendered by all students without providing any objections from their teachers or guardians, however unreasonable these may be in disallowing them other forms of public activities. This activity in towns may be continued by high school or college students in the towns of their residence during each week-end where adult pupils may be available e.g. workers' chawls in industrial towns. Night schools for adults for two days in a week may also be similarly carried on in suitable town areas. Just as there voluntary casual teachers are warned against child schools, so also they may not attempt continuation classes in night schools for secondary education. Such work can only be carried on by paid teachers to ensure regularity of attendance both for the pupils as well as the teachers.

"A BREACH OF ASSURANCE."

Protest Against Opening Of
Meat Stalls At Gilder & Tank
Market.

A public meeting of the residents of the Grant Road locality was held on Sunday last at the Pannalal Terraces to protest against the use of the Gilder Tank Market as a mutton and fish market, when Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta presided.

Mr. Rudraprasad Mankodi in moving the main resolution of protest gave a detailed history of the question of utilising the Gilder Tank site. He showed how the said mutton and fish stalls were "a nuisance of the worst type" and detrimental to the health of the children attending the schools and commended the resolution for acceptance of the meeting.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

"The original decision taken after careful consideration" in 1924 was not to use the said market for fish and mutton; and its modification constitutes a breach by a public body of the assurance solemnly given to the residents of the locality; the health of the children attending the Vernacular schools situate on the second floor of the said Market building is seriously impaired; the proximity of the Market to Hindu residential houses and the Hindu temple has seriously hurt religious feelings of

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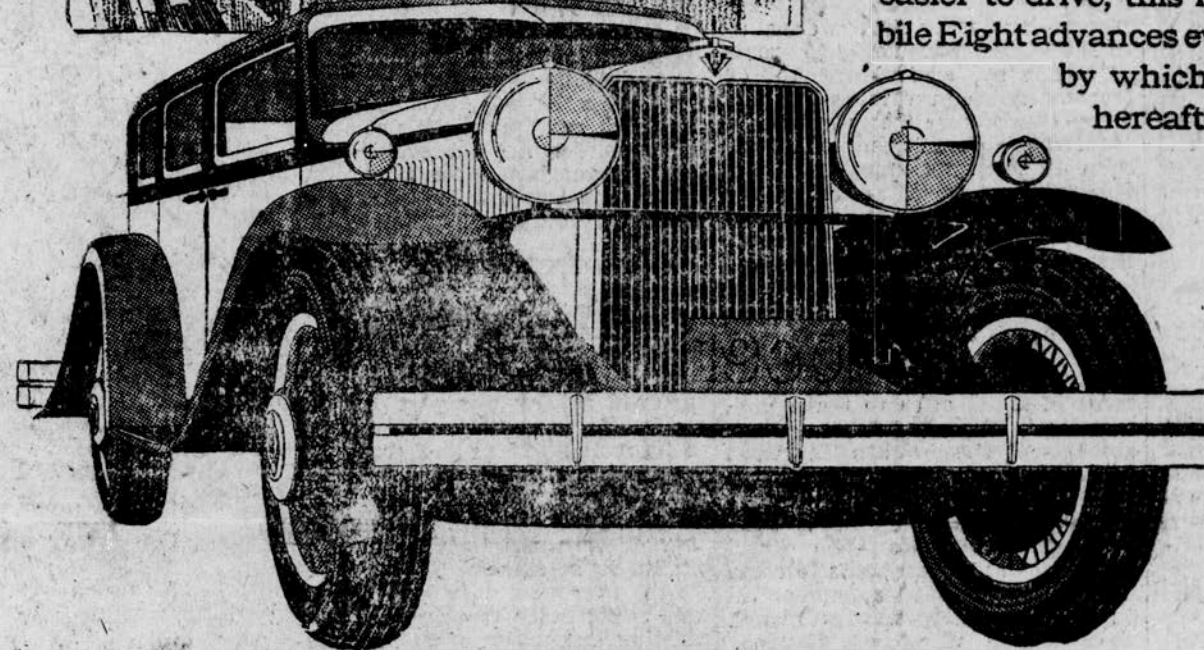


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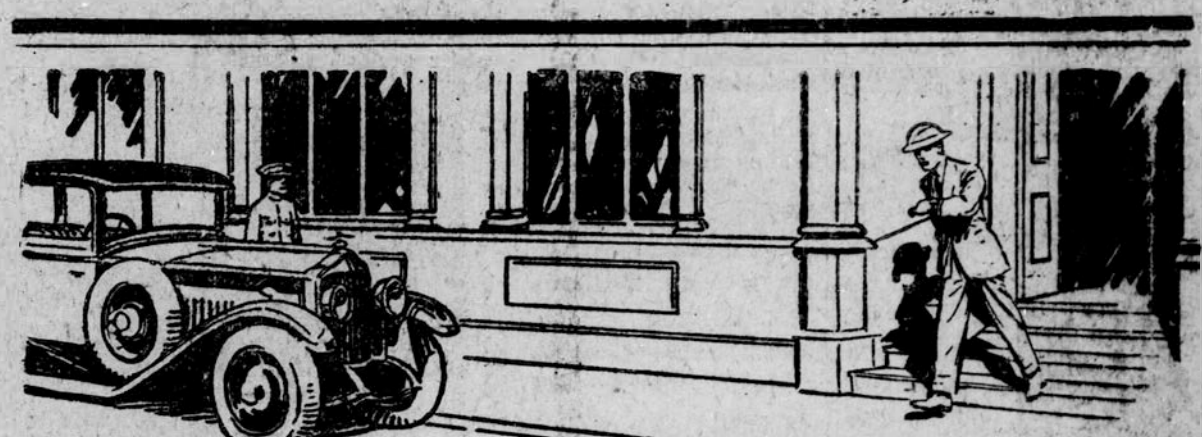
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CALCUTTA

During the week ended 1st inst. the total mortality 899 was: 47 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 23.0. The mortality for the 9th week of 1929 was 548 and death rate 21.9 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-1929 was 581 and death rate 23.4. Out of the total deaths 177 were among infants under one year of age.

THE MAHATMA WILL TRUMPH.

India's Troubles To End In September.

AN ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST.

(BY B. D. MULGUND.)

Mahatma Gandhi's 61 year commences from 3-10-1929, and will be found to be remarkable in the whole history of his life, as being noteworthy and helpful in the interests of India.

2. MARS, the lord of 'Varsha Lagna' (Mesha), standing in 'Libra', and aspecting the 'Lagna' as well as the 10th house, indicates a determined and well-balanced attitude of Mahatma Gandhi towards carrying out his object, as designed by him, notwithstanding the difficulties and opposition he will have to face in the direction of his work.

3. VENUS, the lord of 'Muntha', being well-placed in 'Leo', and forming a beautiful 'trine' with the SATURN, the lord of the 10th house-MAKARRASHI, which is India's Rashi, will be helpful to him in the conduct of his Scheme.

4. JUPITER, the lord of 'Bhagya Sthana', forming a 'Trine' with the 'Sun', the 'Moon' and 'Mercury'—all of whom are the lords of important houses, viz. 11th, 10th and 9th, respectively in the original Kundali—aspecting the 10th house—which is also India's Rashi.

5. MARS and JUPITER, thus aspecting the 10th house, and VENUS and SATURN, forming an influential 'trine' in the 'VARH-HAKUNDALI' of Mahatma Gandhi's 61st year, become powerful and give strong and distinct indications of his remarkable activities in the course of his 61st year, from the month of February 1930.

6. All these phenomena go to show that his prospects for the first year, will call for him a world-wide reputation, and that his work and activities would be spoken of highly and receive a high appreciation of the general public all over the world, and various other and learned statesmen of the foreign lands such as FRANCE, GERMANY and AMERICA.

7. There will be prolonged and serious debates and discussions in the BRITISH MINISTRY

of learned statesmen in England, in regard to the political situation created in INDIA. Differences will arise as to the measures that will be proposed for adoption by the statesmen, with a view to suppress the political agitation and atmosphere that will be recently created in INDIA. Mahatma's work and scheme will meet with a strong opposition at the outset, and later on some internal disputes and differences would take place, by reason of the interference and violence of certain illiterate classes and minor communities, and all these differences and disputes would even result in trouble and unrest in certain quarters of Bengal, Madras and Maharashtra (April, May and June 1930), and parts of the Central Provinces.

8. Throughout this period MAHATMA GANDHI will be free and safe though anxious at heart owing to the actions of illiterate persons, following his methods coolly and cautiously, which would be closely watched by Government as well as by British statesmen, for a period of six months. As a result of Mahatma's efforts and activities, British Government would consider the political problems of dispute and think of conceding a few demands and franchises of INDIA partially, on the lines of DOMINION STATUS or COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, and INDIA would thus derive only a partial benefit of Mahatma's efforts, in the months of July, August and September 1930—when the political questions put forth by the leaders of the movement would receive serious consideration by Government, and ultimately Mahatma GANDHI's work and interviews with Government would be partially crowned with success in the closing part of his 61st year, that is, in the course of August and September 1930, and all political agitation and unrest in INDIA will come to an end.

ASTROLOGICAL INSTITUTION, Nasik, March 4.

unanimous demand, repeatedly made by the public in this regard no retrenchment has been effected in Military expenditure, which still remains at a huge figure, quite out of proportion to the economic conditions and the defence requirements of the country and the moderate recommendations of the Incheape Committee for maintaining the same at the maximum standard of 50 crores remains unaltered.

The alleged reduction of 80 lacs cannot be properly called reduction as considering the aggregate of the next three years' expenditure, the actual expenditure will be maintained at the same level.

UNBOUND FINANCE. The second feature to which Board take strong exception is that of budgeting a large surplus by levy of fresh taxation—a policy opposed to sound principles of public finance. This becomes entirely inexplicable if one bears in mind the fact that certain estimates are largely on conservative side.

A perusal of the Finance Member's statement conveys the certain inference that the budget could be balanced without resort to some of the proposals for fresh taxation.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE OPPOSED. Even the otherwise welcome measures for giving protection to indigenous textile industry are not free from blemish and objection. The Marwar Chamber in common with other bodies and sections of the public is entirely opposed to the application of the policy of Imperial Preference to India in any shape or form. Government proposals in this respect, however, have placed the public on the horns of a dilemma and have left it no alternative, in the existing predicament of the premier industry, but to accept the additional temporary protective duty of five per cent.

The Board, therefore, feel bound to urge that acceptance of this duty must not be taken as an established precedent committing India to Imperial Preference.

ADDITIONAL INCOME-TAX. Board also strongly protest against increase in the rates of Income-tax and Super-tax. The mercantile community cannot afford to shoulder this addition to the already heavy burden of taxes. This proposal ignores the fact that due to absence of provision for business losses the rates of Income-tax and Super-tax are higher than actually fixed. It is therefore, necessary that the principle of allowing carrying forward of business losses should be given effect to from this very year.

SALT DUTY ABOLITION. The Board are disappointed to find that the demand for abolishing the salt duty has not been heeded. In view of the announced surplus of 70 lacs and also of the fact that silver duty is likely to yield a larger revenue than one crore, it is extremely deplorable that no attempt even to reduce salt duty has been made. If Government had exercised some imagination and statesmanship in this connection a long step towards winning over the general public would have been taken.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Bombay, March 5. Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report today:—

Our Silver market registers this week a further rise of Rs. 3-3 in the price of ready Silver since we wrote our last review. This rise has been caused by the duty imposed on Silver at 4 annas per ounce by the Government of India. On the news or duty on Silver in the Budget on the 28th February, the prices for forward sharply declined on heavy long-liquidation and on selling by option-dealers and the prominent Calcutta operator. The decline was further assisted by a big break in the Foreign prices. At lower level Shroffs and Commission houses supported the market and the prices ruled quiet but steady in sympathy with improving tendency of the Shanghai Exchange. On Monday the prices advanced by about 2 rupees owing to an unexpected rise of about 10 in the Shanghai Exchange but that rapid rise was not maintained and the prices declined again owing to weak advices from London and America. It is rumoured that Chinese Government is going to put restriction on Imports of Silver and this has caused an erratic fluctuation in the Shanghai Exchange. The market at present remains uncertain depending upon the news from China and the debate on the Indian Budget in the Legislative Assembly. The highest price closed during the week was Rs. 45-9 for the first settlement on the 28th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 42-12 on the 1st instant, the range for the week being Rs. 3-13. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/4 lower. The highest price was 1-11 1/2 on the 28th ultimo and the lowest 1-10 1/4 on the 1st instant.

The London price is 0 15/16 lower. The market was weak on general selling. Continent bought for near delivery. India remained a small buyer at lower rate, while America sold more freely. The New York price is 39 7/8 cents i.e. 3 1/3 cents lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 42 7/8 cents

Indian Cotton Figures.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.			
Bombay, Mar. 5.			
Since 1st Sept.			
In full-pressed	2 Days.	This year.	
Khandesh	1,757	251,868	
Central India	3,836	296,099	
Barisi and Nagar	3,037	194,461	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	438	64,372	
Bera	4,913	515,707	
Central Provinces	3,879	268,669	
Total Omras	17,860	1,591,174	
Dholera	1,127	83,506	
N.W. Provinces	1,535	131,345	
Rajputana	755	31,256	
Shik-Punjab	2,843	132,039	
Broach	6,362	157,520	
Goompa & Dharwar	41	44,518	
Western North	.....	14,955	
Cocanada	.....	100	
Tinnevely and	.....	7,015	
Cambodia	.....	473	
Persian	.....	8,871	
American	.....	32,782	
Egyptian & African	178	.....	
Comilla Burma and other sorts	.....	593	
Total	30,701	2,236,148	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.			
1st Sept. to 27th Feb.			
In full-pressed	This year.	Yesterday.	
Europe	6,065	441,068	
Japan & China	7,483	753,641	
Coast Ports	603	9,489	
Up-country by Rail	.....	55,807	
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	62,790	
Total	14,051	1,322,595	

LONDON PRODUCE.			
London, March 4.			
Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton.	Sellers Mar/Apr. £12-12-6		
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton.	Sellers Mar/Apr. £15-5-0		
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) ton.	Buyers Mar/Apr. £13-12-6		

LINSSEED.			
London, March 4.			
Linsseed, Calcutta, (London) ton.	Sellers Apr/Mar. £18-0-0		
Linsseed, Calcutta, (London) ton.	Sellers May/June £18-0-0		
Linsseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton.	Buyers Mar/Apr. £16-17-6		
Linsseed, Bombay, ton.	Sellers Mar/Apr. £18-12-6		

LINSSEED OIL.			
London, March 4.			
Linsseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	Paid & Sellers May/August 37/6		
Linsseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	Sellers Sept. 37/7-1/2		

LONDON DISCOUNTS.			
Bombay, March 5.			
3 Months Discounts	3-13/32 per cent.		
6 Months Discounts	3-7/16 per cent.		
Bank of England rate	4 1/2 per cent.		
Call Money	5 per cent.		
One month 5 1/2 per cent.			
Three months 5 1/2 per cent.			
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.			
Tone of Money Market	Quiet.		
Imperial Bank of India rate	7 per cent.		

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, March 4.			
Chartered Bank of I.	£16-1/2		
A. and C.	£16-1/2		
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	£112		
(London Register)	£245/8		
National Bank	£2715/8		
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£275-1/4		
Conversion Loan	£275-1/4		
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£287-5/8		
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£47		
Indian Stock, 3 p.c.	£50-1/2 X.D.		
Sterling Loan	£58 X.D.		
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c.	£53-1/2 X.D.		
Sterling Loan	£102		
War Loan 5 p.c.	£232-1/4		
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£232-1/4		
NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.	New York, March 4.		
Demand Bills	485.62		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales. 1929-30 1928-29.			
Receipts to date	4-3-30	7683000	8363000
Receipts Yesterday	4-3-30	12000	20000
Exports to date	4-3-30	5490000	6361000
Stock at Ports	28-2-30	2163000	1197000
Stock Interior Towns	28-2-30	1228000	908000
Stock Liverpool	28-2-30	1024000	1110000
Visible Supply	28-2-30	5146000	5052000
Quantity in Sight	28-2-30	13121000	13375000
Quantity out of Sight	28-2-30	9739000	10579000

on the 28th ultimo and the lowest 39 7/8 cents on the 3rd instant. The prices for Gold have further improved this week owing to better spot demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-9-0 for ready rates, Rs. 21-9-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-10-3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at 2-14-11/16

A MOMENTOUS OPPORTUNITY

Offers itself to the general public on the 12th of March 1930, as that day, being Amritdhara anniversary day, Amritdhara Pharmacy allows Concession in their prices viz.—Amritdhara and its compounds to be sold on 1/2 the usual price and all other medicines and books on half the price. For your convenience in selecting we give below a list of

SOME OF OUR CHOICEST MEDICINES.

A complete catalogue of which may be had free on asking. Original prices are quoted here. Concession will be allowed on them. Money may also be deposited or remitted on 12th March and the concession will be given until that deposit is consumed.

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Your family doctor. The best household preparation, cures almost all diseases, the human flesh is held to 35,000 out of millions of people have sent in unsolicited testimonials and they all agree that it must always be kept in the pocket. Price Rs. 28, sample as. 8.	Tonic tablets for almost all troubles of children, e.g. Dyspepsia, diarrhoea, constipation, yellow stools, fever, constant illness, etc., keeps them healthy and helps their growth. Price Re. 1 for 64 pills.	A wonder-worker for all Neuralgic, Rheumatic or muscular pains, cures instantaneously. Price Re. 1.
AMRITDHARA OINTMENT.	SARSARISHTA COMPOUND.	AKSIR BADAN.
The best compound of Amritdhara for external use in skin diseases like Eczema, Itching, Ringworm, Scabies, Pruritus, Pimples, and boils, etc. Price Re. 1.	An elixir to purify the blood of all impurities and venereal poisons. Price Rs. 2, sample as. 6.	Builds up the body by removing all tubercular and chronic coughs, and fevers and weakness of the chest. Price Rs. 1/8.
AKSIR NO. 50.	CHINAK.	BASANT MALTI RAS.
One of the most powerful tonics in the world for strength, pep, vigour, and virility. Takes effect and electrifies the system almost instantaneously. Price Rs. 7 for 15 pills.	Specific for urinary complaints like burning or puss. Price Rs. 4, sample as. 4.	Very efficacious for chronic fevers and consumption. Price Re. 1 for 8 pills.
AKSIR NO. 1.	FILE CURE NO. 3.	AMRIT GOLI.
A similar tonic for those who cannot afford Aksir No. 50. Price Rs. 4 for 64 pills. Sample as. 8.	Cures piles whether bleeding or dry in a very short time. Price Rs. 2, sample as. 4.	A purgative in large doses and laxative in small doses, is a remedy for about 50 diseases such as Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Colic, Asthma, etc. Price Re. 1 for 60 pills.
PATALI.	ARAMJAN.	NOORANJAN.
A tonic for ladies, cures all menstrual troubles. Price Rs. 2, sample as. 8.	A unique remedy for chronic constipation, laxative and a tonic for the bowels, cures all diseases due to the disorders of the bowels. Price Re. 1 for 32 pills.	An eye powder for the daily use of the eyes. Keeps the eye-sight clear and is a great preventive and curative of eye troubles. Price Rs. 20 per tola, Rs. 5 for tola.
LAL JAWAHAR.	ASUGARY.	BAHRNLOH.
A magic cure for all troubles of the stomach. Price Rs. 2, sample as. 4.	An infallible remedy for Diabetes. It has earned the gratitude of thousands. Price Rs. 4 for 32 pills, sample Re. 1.	Produces fresh, pure and abundant blood. An elixir for Aemias. Imparts rosy brilliance to the skin and cures all disorders of the liver. Rs. 10 per tola.
NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.	PYREHOREA-SET.	
New York, March 4.	Checks immediately and cures steadily the fretful disease. Price Rs. 6, sample Rs. 1/2.	

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The Manager Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

SCHUSTER'S FINANCIAL HERESIES.

Marwari Chamber's Protest.

The Board of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, have read with mixed feelings the Budget for 1930-31 presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Finance Member on Friday last. While the proposals regarding the protection to Textile Industry and future borrowing programme of

Government can be regarded as partially satisfactory, the Board find that in certain other respects the Budget is disappointing.

NO AXE APPLIED. Two of the most disappointing features of the Budget deserve serious attention. The Board regret to find that in spite of the



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BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1930.

"THE EMPIRE CRUSADE."

Tories' Ambitious Programme

UNSHAKEABLE FAITH IN SAFEGUARDING.

United Empire Party Approves Of Mr. Baldwin's Plans.

LONDON, Mar. 4. In view of the unusual political situation the press was admitted to usually private meetings of the Central Council of National Union of the Conservative and Unionist Associations, which Mr. Baldwin addressed in London.

Mr. Baldwin said that confidence that was springing up a year ago had gone. The financial situation was far graver. The loss of confidence had led to alarming increase in unemployment. The Conservatives, when they resumed office, must husband the national resources and stimulate industry. This could be accomplished by thoroughgoing policy of safeguarding which was more reliable and more efficient weapon than general protection.

"We must wed imperial policy with domestic policy. I remain unwilling to ask Britons to give any vote on the question of food taxes unless and until they know exactly what is involved and what they may be going to get in exchange."

FOOD TAXES

He believed there was only one way of preventing food taxes being made the issue in the general election, thus making the matter of imperial arrangement a shuttlecock of party politics, namely referendum.

The first business of the Conservatives if they were returned to power would be to summon a conference of the Empire to get something done. If the discussions resulted in arrangement giving us great benefits and demanding in return a tax on foreign food the whole issue could then be clearly submitted to the people.

RESOLUTIONS

A resolution urging the "immediate and continuous campaign in favour of the adoption of tariffs to protect the industries and agriculture of Great Britain and workers in them with Empire free trade as the ultimate aim" led to considerable discussion. Finally, an amendment was carried deleting the words "And Agriculture."

A resolution was carried by

small majority, urging leaders of the Party to formulate immediately an agreed policy of scientific tariff and Empire development, and a resolution demanding a wider programme of safeguarding as the principal item of the Party programme at the next general election, was adopted unanimously.—Reuter.

Response To Mr. Baldwin's Speech.

LONDON, Mar. 4. "Baldwin adopts the United Empire Party's policy" an "Evening News" heading, and "Tory leader ignores new Party," a "Star" heading, sufficiently describe the varying interpretations put on Mr. Baldwin's speech; but Lord Beaverbrook wrote a letter to Mr. Hannon, Chairman of the meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, regretting his inability to attend in consequence of Mr. Baldwin's "momentous announcement altering the political outlook almost to the point of transformation necessitating my consulting my colleagues." Mr. Hannon before reading the letter announced that the whole of the forces of the United Empire Party would support the "great forward uplifting policy" announced by Mr. Baldwin this morning.—Reuter.

Beaverbrook's Statement.

LONDON, Mar. 4. Lord Beaverbrook has made a statement declaring Mr. Baldwin's statement to be a perfectly satisfactory acceptance of the main purpose of the Empire crusade. He has no doubt that the Conservatives generally accept Mr. Baldwin's lead, so the crusade will be saved enormous expense of opposing them in constituencies. But the United Empire Party must work harder than ever to arouse the country and the Empire to the whole-hearted support of Empire free trade.—Reuter.

POLICE "PROTECT" TEMPLES!

Nasik Satyagraha In Full Swing.

ORTHODOX "FATWA" AGAINST REFORMERS.

NASIK, March 5. The temple Satyagraha by the "Untouchables" continues. Today the police force has been increased. Armed police men under two sub-inspectors are guarding the temple gates while the Superintendent of Police has shifted his office to a tent near the temple.

Both the parties, the Sanatanists and the "Untouchables", continue to hold out. The Orthodox people have declared a social boycott of the untouchables and reformers. Even the necessities of life have been refused to the "Untouchables" in several places and the reformers' position is becoming precarious. Reports received from out of the way villages say there also the "Untouchables" are ill-treated and put to trouble by the orthodox section of the public.

A petition was presented today by the Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee detailing the hardships imposed on them by

TEMPLE ENTRY IN BOMBAY

An Appeal to the Public

BOMBAY, March 5. Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Hon. Secretary of the Untouchability Removal League in an appeal to the general public of Bombay, the Provincial Congress Committee, the Youth League, and the Hindu Mahasabha requests monetary and moral help for their campaign of temple entry which they propose to launch on the 9th instant at Madhavabag.—Free Press.

the Sanatanists to the authorities. Meanwhile, Mr. S. C. Odhekar, Trustee of the temple of Kalarima has published a notification saying that the temple is a family property being built by his forefathers, there is no precedent of untouchables being allowed into the temple and that the claim made by the untouchables now for entry into the temple cannot be allowed.—Free Press.



Dr. Ambedkar addressing a large gathering of the "Untouchables" at Nasik.

GANDHI'S ENVOY TO VICEROY.

WHY HE CAME TO INDIA.

To "Overthrow British Regime."

NEW DELHI, March 5.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds having delivered the historic ultimatum to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy left last night for Ahmedabad Mail after taking a formal receipt. He stayed for the day with Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mahatma's son, at Jammia Millia. He is a young man of 24 of very fair complexion, charming appearance, stands six feet in shoes and is of athletic build and wore a shirt and Gandhi cap.

EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

Interviewed by the Press, he said his object was to overthrow the British regime by the methods practised and preached by Mahatma. He came to India in October last, attracted by the movement for emancipation of India. In Sabarmati Ashram, he was undergoing the discipline of the Institution. Mahatma asked him on the 2nd March to act as postman to deliver the ultimatum to the Viceroy. The original idea was to entrust the letter to Miss Slade but Mahatma held the view she has become wholly Indian and as an Englishman wanted Mr. Reynolds to be chosen.

THE ULTIMATUM.

It is understood the ultimatum expires after eight days. A reply is expected in four or five days, failing which the ultimatum will be released for publication.

Arrivals from Ahmedabad state that brisk recruitment of volunteers is going on there. Recruitment in Delhi has also started, over two hundred volunteers having signed the pledge.—Free Press.

UNITED EMPIRE PARTY.

To Accept Baldwin's Policy.

LONDON, Mar. 4. The acceptance by Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere of Mr. Baldwin's policy was indicated by Lord Ellbank in a speech at the Central Chamber of Agriculture. He said Mr. Baldwin's policy in a large measure met the views of the Party which Lord Beaverbrook had inaugurated, and, therefore, Lord Beaverbrook and his colleagues would be prepared to accept that policy loyally and in a spirit of determination to carry it out.—Reuter.

CLARIFYING THE ISSUE

'Delhi' Conference On New Cotton Tariff.

WILL LANCASHIRE BE A MENACE LIKE JAPAN?

DELHI, March 4. A conference was held today at Sir George Rainy's house which was attended by Sir George Schuster, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Chetty, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Birla, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mr. Chambers and Mr. H. P. Mody.

It is understood that discussion was attended by Sir George regarding the new cotton tariff and to give an assurance that the cotton duty scheme was not intended to be in the nature of Imperial Preference, but merely to meet the Japanese menace. It was also the general intention that the position should be examined after three years, lest Lancashire replaced Japanese menace.

It is understood that unofficial leaders expressed fears that Lancashire, advantageously placed,

might soon become a menace similar to Japan. The Executive Council will review the position shortly, after which a further conference of party leaders is likely to be convened with a view to furnishing the 19th and 20th April.—A.P.

NEW TAXATION CONDEMNED.

CALCUTTA, March 3. Interviewed by the Free Press, Mr. Fazlulla Ganguly, ex-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, said that all proposals of further taxation at a time when the economic condition of the country is as bad as it is today will be resented by the country, except in the case of cotton textile industry, as the increased duty will be in the larger interests of the country and will save a national industry from the present impending ruin.—Free Press.

GRANT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT. OPPOSED.

CIVILIZATION FRANCHISE URGED.

Sastri's Report On Kenya Problems.

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri's report on his mission to East Africa is published. He deplores the utter lack of mutual understanding in political outlook between Indian and European communities in Kenya and is surprised at the vigour with which Indian claim to equality of representation on Uganda Council is resisted though Indian interests were entitled to even more than parity of representation.

Tanganyika too, would give cause for pessimism if general Kenya-like attitude of the white settlers were not counteracted by the mandate of the League of Nations and by the high-minded and courageous character of the present Governor. Mr. Sastri hopes that the Labour Government will make a clear statement of policy which will assign Indian population a status compatible with the description, "Equal partners."

MR. SASTRI'S SEVEN POINTS. Mr. Sastri suggests to the Government of India the following seven measures:—

(A) To press for inquiries as to

the basis of a civilization franchise which shall be common to all races alike;

(B) Invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of European community to the establishment of a common roll;

(C) Oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it;

(D) Oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson;

(E) Demand in case of establishment of some such body that unofficial representatives from each province should include adequate number of Indians;

(F) Advocate the continuance of official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya and

(G) Demand that representation of natives in Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by European and Indians in equal proportions.—A. P.



A group of the women Satyagrahis in Nasik.

RUSSIAN EXECUTED FOR MURDER OF GREEK COUPLE.

TEHERAN, March 4.

The Russian who had killed an old Greek couple with an axe at Kazvin, 100 miles from Teheran was executed at Kazvin this morning.—Reuter.

(This is the first time in Persia in which a foreigner tried on a criminal charge in a Persian Court has been sentenced to death and executed.)

Teheran.—Mirza Ahmed Khan Vossough Kawam-es-Saltaneh, Premier in the reign of Ahmed Shah, has returned to Teheran after four years' exile.—Reuter.

Rugby.—For the first time since his serious illness, His Majesty the King held an Investiture in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace. Last year the Prince of Wales held the Investiture on behalf of the King.—B. O. W.



The main entrance to Sri Rama's temple which remains closed. The notice prohibiting the "Untouchables" is seen hung over the door.

We or our agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.
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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.